

Montana's Growth Policy Resource Book



**Montana Department of Commerce
Community Development Division**

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MONTANA'S GROWTH POLICY RESOURCE BOOK

**Montana Department of Commerce
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FOREWORD

This publication, **Montana's Growth Policy Resource Book**, is intended to assist people involved with county and municipal planning in Montana. This publication describes and interprets the requirements of 76-1-601, MCA, Montana's Growth Policy law enacted by the 1999 legislature.

The best approach for preparing a community growth policy is a topic that can spark strong debate among professional planners and citizen planning board members. Ultimately, each community will have to decide on the approach that works best for them.

The staff of the Montana Department of Commerce, Community Development Division, Community Technical Assistance Program (CTAP) originally prepared this book in 2003. Participants in the project included Richard Weddle, Division Attorney; Gavin Anderson, CTAP Program Manager; Kelly Shields, CTAP Planner IV, and Mary Vandenbosch, Resource Policy Analyst with the Legislative Services Division.

Later in 2003, the Montana Legislature, faced with a \$300 million deficit, made a number of cuts in state programs to balance the budget, including eliminating the Community Technical Assistance Program.

The Growth Policy Resource Book was revised and updated in 2006 by a team consisting of:

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- Jim Edgcomb, Manager of the Treasure State Endowment Program, and
- Doris Fischer, Planning Director for Madison County.

We view this publication as “a work in progress” and invite your comments or suggestions for how it can be improved and made more useful for Montana local governments.

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The Montana CDBG program provides matching grants to local governments for the preparation of Growth Policies. For more information contact :

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Upon request, the information provided in this publication will be made available in an alternative accessible format.

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PREFACE

"The only constant is change, continuing change, inevitable change; that is the dominant factor in society today. No sensible decision can be made any longer without taking into account, not only the world as it is, but the world as it will be."

- Isaac Asimov

There were approximately 240,000 people living in Montana in 1900. By 2000, the state had 902,195 residents, an increase of 662,195 people. By 2005, Montana's population was 935,670.

Some areas of Montana saw significant increases in population during the 1990's. While Montana's population grew by about 10 percent between 1990 and 1999, several counties saw increases of 20 percent or more during this time period including:

	<u>Increase 1990 to 1999</u>	<u>Increase 2000 to 2005</u>
Broadwater County	+21.0%	+11.7%
Gallatin County	+24.0%	+15.3%
Jefferson County	+27.0%	+11.2%
Lake County	+22.0%	+ 6.8%
Ravalli County	+41.0%	+10.7%
Stillwater County	+24.0%	+ 3.6%

At the same time, several Montana counties lost people during the 1990's. The counties that had the greatest loss of population are all located in eastern Montana:

	<u>Decrease 1990 to 1999</u>	<u>Decrease 2000 to 2005</u>
Daniels County	-12.0%	- 9.0%
Garfield County	-12.0%	- 6.3%
McCone County	-14.0%	- 8.7%
Powder River County	-13.0%	- 8.2%
Sheridan County	-13.3%	-14.2%
Wibaux County	-10.3%	-11.0%

According to Larry Swanson, Associate Director of the O'Connor Center for the Rocky Mountain West at the University of Montana, rather than thinking of Montana as Eastern and Western, we should really look at Montana as three regions:

west of the Continental Divide;
east of the Continental Divide, but relatively close to the Rocky Mountain Front; and
the balance of the state encompassing the eastern plains counties.

From 1990 to 2000, in the 21 western counties, the growth rate averaged 17.8 percent. In the 14 eastern front counties, the growth rate was 6.2 percent. In the eastern plains counties, the population declined an average of 8.1 percent over the decade. According to Swanson, this is a pattern that is occurring, not just in Montana, but also all along the Rocky Mountains, from Texas to the Canadian border. The growth is driven by people with above average income who want to live closer to the mountains and who can afford to. Most of the growth is occurring on private land that is adjacent to public land. Likewise, the decline of the Great Plains agricultural economy is also taking place in all of the Great Plains states, from south to north.

According to Swanson, some of the people moving to Montana are older with adequate savings and retirement income. More and more retirees are skipping the warmer, but increasingly crowded, Sunbelt states and choosing the northern Rockies states like Montana. The Census Bureau says the population of persons 65 and older will increase faster in the West than any other area of the country. Increasing numbers are middle-aged people with at least part of their income based on retirement income, investment earnings, or savings. Many of them don't have to work full-time to live in Montana or have outside sources of income to supplement a Montana job. Others have sold homes in "hot" real estate markets and purchased replacement homes in Montana at substantially lower cost, giving them instant cash and savings to draw upon. With access to the Internet, many of these immigrants possess skills in the "knowledge" industries such as consulting, investments, research, and writing that allow them to live anywhere and "telecommute".

One study said that retirees who migrate tend to be healthier, wealthier, and better educated. A lot of these people want to be located in small towns. While quality of life is part of the attraction, lower cost housing is also a major draw. Some of these "immigrant retirees" are actually native Montanans who spent their working careers elsewhere and who now have the time and resources to be able to return to Montana. One organization, "The Come Home Montana Project" has organized a statewide effort to encourage former Montanans to return and, hopefully, to bring their businesses and jobs with them. If people aren't from Montana, but would enjoy Montana's lifestyle, they are encouraged to come, too. The group is working to get all Montana communities to participate.
(Website: <http://www.comehomemontana.org/>)

Demographers tell us that this trend is likely to surge even more, beginning in 2008, when the first of the "baby boomers" become eligible for early Social Security retirement. Some 77 million "baby boomers" were born between 1946 and 1964. Since the peak of the "boomers" are still in their mid-fifties, this trend is likely to continue, nationwide, for twenty some years.

It also appears that this growth is principally impacting county governments, rather than cities and towns. A 2001 study by the Department of Commerce indicated that for the fifteen fastest growing counties, the majority of growth has occurred in unincorporated areas. The study is included in Appendix A, Urban and Rural Growth in Montana.

Some communities* may view these demographic trends as a threat, others as a potential opportunity. In a round about way, this brings us to why community planning is important. Some communities may be concerned about how rapid growth will change their community. Other communities may be concerned about how the lack of growth or actual decline in population will hurt their community. Montanans are not complacent; they care very much about how their communities look and the quality of life in them. Community planning is a critical tool to help them manage this change. Whether growing or declining, many Montana communities are working to create a vision for their future and developing growth policies under Montana's new planning law to accomplish that vision. For communities that are declining in population or growing slowly, the term "growth policy" may not seem appropriate; it is their option if they choose to refer to the document using the traditional term "comprehensive plan".

The Environmental Quality Council report, *Planning for Growth in Montana*, identified several benefits of community planning:

Reduces increases in taxes and fees through more efficient provision of services.

Fosters wise and thoughtful investments in major public facilities, such as roads, water and sewer systems, solid waste, and fire protection.

Makes communities safer and healthier by encouraging well-designed streets, protecting water quality, and deterring development in unsuitable areas such as floodplains, wetlands, fault zones, and unstable slopes.

Helps to make a community more attractive to investment by businesses and industries.

Protects special community values, such as historic, cultural, scenic and natural features, or rural,

agricultural character.

Builds public consensus and greater understanding of issues within the community.

Promotes affordable housing.

Identifies growth patterns that minimize the cost to provide local services and infrastructure.

Maintains property values for residential, commercial, and industrial properties by preventing nearby incompatible or degrading uses.

Ensures that adequate amounts of suitable land are available for residential, commercial, and industrial growth.

A growth policy can also be a valuable tool for the development community. First, it provides important resource information regarding which areas are most suitable for development and which should be avoided because of building constraints such as poor soils or high groundwater. Second, the growth policy also offers developers and prospective homeowners predictability in terms of the areas the community has selected for future growth and extension of infrastructure. Through tools, such as the neighborhood plan, it can also give existing property owners a voice in the type of growth and development that may occur in their neighborhoods in the future.

Most of these benefits apply to all communities, whether they are experiencing rapid growth, are stable, or have a gradually declining population.

A statement in the Great Falls City-County Comprehensive Plan sums up why any community -- growing or declining -- should plan for its future.

Planning allows the community to envision its future and proactively work to achieve it, instead of just reacting and moving from one short-range, quick-fix solution to another, as events occur.

"Comprehensive Plan," "Master Plan," and "Growth Policy" are terms often used in the planning field to describe essentially the same thing. The 1999 Montana Legislature passed a new planning law (76-1-601 through 76-1-606, MCA) that changed the terms "master plan" and "comprehensive plan" to "growth policy." With the passage of Senate Bill 97 the terms are now synonymous under Montana law. The Act also established minimum requirements for growth policies, although local governments still have the option of deciding whether to prepare and adopt growth policies for their jurisdictions.

The purpose of this publication is to help local officials and Montana citizens understand how they can work to manage change and preserve the quality of life in their communities through the tools provided by Montana's new planning law. The intent of this publication is also to provide local governments with some useful resources and guidance in creating growth policies under the new law.

Please refer to Appendix B of this guide for a copy of the growth policy statute (76-1-601, MCA) in its entirety or refer to the Montana Code Annotated website: http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca_toc/index.htm to search for other related planning or land use regulation laws.

** In this publication, the term "community" or "communities" will be used broadly to include all of Montana's general-purpose local governments: towns, cities, and counties.*

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION TO GROWTH POLICIES

Montana's New Planning Law

The 1999 Montana Legislature renovated an old tool for community development and land use planning -- the comprehensive plan or master plan. Montana's cities and towns have been authorized to adopt master plans or comprehensive plans since 1957 and counties since 1971.

Senate Bill (SB) 97 was introduced at the request of the Environmental Quality Council (EQC) as the result of an interim study of growth issues, *Planning for Growth in Montana*. The bill was approved by the Legislature (Chapter 582, Laws of 1999) and became law on October 1, 1999.

Montana's previous planning law allowed local governments to adopt master (comprehensive) plans and provided a long list of elements that could be included in a plan. The actual contents of the plan were left up to the local government. Under the revised law, master plans or comprehensive plans are now called "growth policies", and must meet certain minimum requirements that are oriented toward the future and taking action. The rationale for setting minimum requirements for the content of a local growth policy is that if it is to be used as the basis for regulating the development or use of private property through subdivision regulations or zoning, the underlying growth policy should meet certain minimum standards. EQC also believed that the changes to the planning law would "*provide a framework for implementation activities, including capital improvements planning and subdivision regulation.*" Communities that have existing comprehensive or master plans will find that the new requirements are not a significant departure from the topics typically addressed by local plans in the past.

On September 26, 2002, Montana Attorney General Mike McGrath issued a legal opinion regarding the new growth policy law that held the following:

- A comprehensive plan adopted prior to October 1, 1999, has no legal effect as the basis for new local zoning or subdivision regulations unless it meets the requirements of a growth policy pursuant to Mont. Code Ann. § 76-1-601.
- Zoning regulations lawfully adopted pursuant to master plans, comprehensive plans and comprehensive development plans prior to October 1, 2001, are valid and enforceable. However, after October 1, 2001 (since extended to October 1, 2006), county and municipal zoning regulations authorized by Title 76, chapter 2, parts 2 and 3, may not be adopted or substantively revised unless a growth policy (which meets the new requirements) is adopted.
- A growth policy must cover the entire planning board jurisdiction for zoning decisions to proceed.
- A municipal governing body may not extend municipal boundaries, pursuant to the Planned Community Development Act of 1973, without conforming to a growth policy.
- The expedited review provisions of the Subdivision and Platting Act may not be utilized without a compliant growth policy.
- If a city or county has not developed a growth policy, interim zoning regulations may be implemented only when: there is an exigent circumstance related to public health, safety and welfare; the zoning measure reasonably relates to the exigency; and more formal planning processes are underway as required by statute. Failure to adopt a growth policy is not, in and of itself, an exigency that permits adoption of emergency interim zoning.

Subsequently, the 2003 Montana Legislature amended the 1999 growth policy law through SB 326. The amended law:

- Provides that a growth policy may cover all or part of the jurisdictional area;
- Revises the definition of "growth policy" to include a plan adopted under Title 76, Chapter 1 before SB 97 (1999) became effective on October 1, 1999;
- Establishes a deadline of October 1, 2006 by which time a growth policy must include the required elements listed in 76-1-601(3). The deadline applies to all growth policies, regardless of when they were adopted;
- Clarifies that the extent to which a growth policy addresses the required elements is at the full discretion of the governing body;
- Clarifies that the preparation and adoption of a growth policy is optional;
- Provides that a planning board is required to prepare a growth policy, if requested by the governing body;
- Authorizes the planning board to recommend that a growth policy be adopted or not adopted or recommend that the governing body take some other action related to preparation of a growth policy after the public hearing; *(Under the previous law, the planning board was only authorized to recommend the proposed growth policy, regardless of the comments received at the public hearing.)*
- Authorizes a governing body to revise an adopted growth policy following the procedures for adoption of a proposed growth policy;
- Authorizes a governing body to repeal a growth policy by resolution;
- Clarifies that a petition for initiative or referendum to adopt, revise, or repeal a growth policy must contain the signatures of 15% of the qualified electors of the area covered by the growth policy;
- Requires the governing body to assign staff to the planning board and eliminates the authority of the planning board to appoint staff;
- Authorizes the governing body to contract for services;
- Clarifies that a growth policy is not a regulatory document and does not confer any authority to regulate that is not specifically authorized by law or regulations adopted pursuant to the law;
- Provides that a governing body may not withhold, deny, or impose conditions on any land use approval or other authority to act (e.g., building permit) based solely on compliance with a growth policy; and
- Conforms the provisions in zoning and subdivision laws to the provision that authorizes the growth policy to cover part of a jurisdictional area (see 76-2-201, 76-2-310, 76-3-210, 76-3-505, 76-4-122, 76-4-127).

SB 326 did not change provisions in the existing law that require that:

- the governing body be guided by and give consideration to the general policy and pattern of development set out in the growth policy in the adoption of zoning ordinances or resolutions or with respect to development or abandonment of public ways, public places, public structures, or public utilities (76-1-605, MCA); and
- subdivision regulations be made in accordance with a growth policy, if a growth policy has been approved (76-1-606, MCA).

Development of a growth policy is optional. A jurisdiction that does not want to revise an old master plan to address the required elements by October 1, 2006 may repeal the old master plan by resolution. There is no penalty if local governments do not have a compliant growth policy by October 1, 2006; however, failure to comply with the law can have impacts on the ability to adopt or amend zoning regulations, as the Attorney General's opinion makes clear.

Please refer to Appendix B of this guide for a copy of the growth policy statute (76-1-601, MCA) in its entirety or refer to the Montana Code Annotated website: http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca_toc/index.htm to search for other related planning or land use regulation laws.

Growth Policy Overview

Long-range planning activities are very broad and inclusive efforts. These efforts take into account the effects and interrelations of as many relevant physical, social, and economic conditions and trends as possible. "Comprehensive planning", as practiced in this country for more than 75 years, is a holistic attempt at understanding a community's past and present, and to influence future social, physical, and economic trends to that community's benefit. A growth policy is an official public document adopted and used by a local government as a general guide for decisions regarding the community's physical development. It is not a regulation; rather, it is an official statement of public policy to guide growth and manage change for the betterment of the community.

Section 76-1-601, MCA identifies several elements that must be addressed as part one of the growth policy. The law does not define the extent to which each element must be described. The required elements are:

- Community goals and objectives;
- Maps and text that describe the existing characteristics and features of the jurisdictional area (including information on land uses, population, housing needs, economic conditions, local services, public facilities, natural resources, and other characteristics);
- Projected trends for each of the above listed elements for the life of the growth policy (except public facilities);
- A description of the policies, regulations, and other tools to be implemented in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the growth policy;
- a strategy for development, maintenance, and replacement of public infrastructure, including drinking water systems, wastewater treatment facilities, sewer systems, solid waste facilities, fire protection facilities, roads, and bridges;

- an implementation strategy that includes:
 - a timetable for implementing the growth policy;
 - a list of conditions that will lead to a revision of the growth policy;
 - a timetable for reviewing the growth policy at least once every 5 years and revising the policy if necessary;
- an explanation of how the governing body will coordinate and cooperate with other jurisdictions (i.e., cities with surrounding counties and vice versa); and
- an explanation of how the governing body will evaluate and make decisions regarding proposed subdivisions with respect to the "public interest" criteria established in section 76-3-608 (3)(a), MCA. The public interest criteria are agriculture, agricultural water user facilities, local services, the natural environment, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and public health and safety;
- a statement explaining how public hearings regarding proposed subdivisions will be conducted.

The Subdivision and Platting Act requires the governing body to evaluate proposed subdivisions with respect to the effect on the above "public interest" criteria. The EQC hopes the new law will encourage communities to address these issues "up front" through their growth policies. The growth policy can now describe how they will define the public interest criteria and how they will evaluate proposed subdivisions under these criteria. If the governing body adopts zoning regulations that address the public interest criteria for designated areas, it may waive consideration of the criteria during the subdivision review process. The EQC recommended this change in order to provide an incentive for local governments to deal with these issues one time through their growth policy, rather than one subdivision at a time. One person who commented during the EQC study stated the problem succinctly:

Many communities find that their land use policies are written after the fact as a consequence of subdivision review, rather than in advance through a thoughtful process of community planning.

The EQC report *"concluded that more emphasis must be placed on planning and implementation measures rather than relying on subdivision review alone to address growth."*

The law provides some additional options for local governments. The new law provides that a growth policy may include neighborhood plans. Neighborhood planning has been successful in several Montana counties the EQC hoped to encourage the use of neighborhood plans. The new planning law specifically authorizes the adoption of neighborhood plans, as long as a growth policy has been adopted for the entire jurisdictional area and the neighborhood plan is consistent with the growth policy. The growth policy can also include additional elements to address other relevant issues or concerns identified by the community.

Preparing A Growth Policy

Under Montana law, planning boards are the only public entities authorized to prepare growth policies. Creating a growth policy takes considerable time and effort by the planning board and its planning staff or consultant. The more thorough the process is, the more time will be necessary for completing the plan, developing the implementation tools, and carrying out the policy. This activity can be broken down into major tasks:

1. **Background Research** - The gathering and evaluation of data on past and present trends regarding various issues and resources.
2. **Goals and Objectives** - Goals and objectives are formulated with citizen input and involvement.

As a practical matter, tasks 1 and 2 often take place concurrently. Typically, the planning board will take the lead in the development of the Goals and Objectives, while the planning staff or planning consultant focuses on data gathering and drafting text and preparing maps that summarize the available information and describe trends for each of the required topic areas cited above. If this is the approach that is taken, it is very important that the draft goals and objectives are compared with the final results of the background research regarding community characteristics, features, and trends. This will assure that our goals and objectives are based on reality and fact, not just what we subjectively believe to be true.

3. **Development of Growth Policy** - Implementation tools are identified that will enable the local government to carry out the growth policy.
4. **Implementation** - The local government takes actions according to the growth policy in order to accomplish the stated goals and objectives
5. **Evaluation** - The previous steps are periodically reviewed and revised.

The required elements of the growth policy and the tasks involved in developing the growth policy are explored in greater detail in the following chapters.

CHAPTER 2 - DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

One of the most important phases of the development of a growth policy is the articulation of community goals and objectives. The development of goals and objectives provides the philosophical framework for the growth policy. Broad public participation in the formation of community goals and objectives is crucial to assure the ultimate success of the growth policy.

Goals and Objectives

The growth policy goals and objectives are statements describing the way the community wants to develop socially, economically, and physically. They are intended to guide the growth and development of the city, town, county, or other planning area covered by the growth policy.

The EQC report, *Planning for Growth in Montana*, encourages a “community visioning process” as a preliminary step in defining goals and objectives. “Community visioning” is defined as “a process through which a community imagines the future it most desires and then plans to achieve it.” According to the EQC report, an advantage of this approach is that it results in a positive statement and emphasizes areas of agreement.

A legitimate criticism of the “community needs assessment” concept is that it tends to focus primarily on the negative aspects of the community’s situation: “What’s wrong with our community and what can we do about it?” According to the Heartland Center for Leadership Development, “too often, communities are encouraged to focus first on their deficiencies, such as needs, issues, or problems, rather than on their assets, those tangible and intangible resources that can be built upon to strengthen the community over time.”

Increasingly community development professionals are encouraging communities to also consider and inventory the positive aspects of their community:

Planning community initiatives from the perspective of “solving problems” or “meeting needs” casts a negative tone on what should be an exciting capacity-building venture. The alternative is to identify the community’s assets and develop plans that build on them. All communities do have a substantial number of assets: the skills and entrepreneurial ideas of local residents, neighborhood businesses, churches, and other community institutions, sports and social clubs. Even things you do not control directly (hospitals, vacant land, schools, libraries) can become your assets if you plan and partner as needed to take advantage of them. Moreover, the act of jointly inventorying assets is itself a powerful community-organizing device that, by evidencing opportunities to change things, motivates collaboration and commitment to action.

Community Building: Coming of Age. The Urban Institute

In essence, communities should think about what makes their glass “half full” instead of “half empty.” The goal setting process can be an excellent opportunity to ask “what’s good about our community and how can we make it better?” Address the negatives, yes; but also identify the positive aspects of your community and develop a strategy for building upon them to make the community an even better place to live.

As an example, the EQC report, *Planning for Growth in Montana*, cites the four questions asked in the “Oregon Model” of community visioning:

1. **Where are we now?** -- Developing a profile of the community in its current state, defining current issues and concerns, and articulating shared community values.
2. **Where are we going?** -- Determining the community’s future – based on demographic, economic, environmental and social trends – if it continues on its current course with no major changes in direction.

3. ***Where do we want to be?*** -- *Development of a preferred scenario showing what the community could look like in the future if it chooses to respond to identified trends and emerging issues in a manner that is consistent with its core values. A formal vision statement is developed.*
4. ***How do we get there?*** -- *Identification of short-term strategies and actions, assigning parties to be responsible for implementing them, and setting timetables and benchmarks for monitoring progress.*

The community of Darby went through a similar process. A group of over 100 citizens formed the Darby Civic Group in the spring of 1992 to improve the quality of life for Darby area residents and to identify positive ways for the Town to prosper. Darby successfully applied for a U.S. Forest Service grant in 1992 to prepare a Community Action Plan (CAP). With the support of the Town Council, the Civic Group formed a subcommittee, the Community Action Team, to develop and implement the CAP. The Action Team considered the state of the community and identified both problems and opportunities. Input gathered from 200 area residents through a telephone survey, and approximately 70 town meeting participants was incorporated into the final CAP that was adopted in September 1993. The Town Council adopted the CAP, which includes goals and strategies to improve Darby.

In 1998, the Darby Lumber Mill shut down, leaving nearly 100 people out of work. A new 20-member Community Action Team was formed to update the five-year-old CAP and address different areas of need. The Action Team conducted another community survey to update the 1994 CAP. Additionally, fifty people turned out for a town meeting to discuss the Plan's priorities for the town. The purpose of the plan "is to boost the town in the eyes of potential donors and grant givers with a structured, cohesive plan that the majority of residents agree on."

Darby's prioritized list of projects fell into one of the following five categories: Education and Youth Services; Business, Industry and Tourism; Community and Health Services; Cultural, Quality of Life and Environment; and Infrastructure. Some of the Town's priorities included creating a community investment foundation, improved transportation services for seniors, town landscaping, and developing a Darby Webpage. Specific people were assigned to accomplish specific projects and a timeline was set. Replacing the Darby Fire Station emerged as the top priority in the Infrastructure category. In 1999, in its second attempt, Darby successfully applied for CDBG funding for a new fire hall.

Some communities may have already conducted similar goal setting processes that can be used by the planning board to help them develop goals and objectives for the growth policy:

- Several counties and multi-county areas have prepared a "Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy" (CEDS) with funding from the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA). The CEDS is a prerequisite for receiving financial assistance from several EDA programs.
- A number of communities have prepared "Resource Team Assessments" in conjunction with the Montana Department of Commerce or Montana Economic Developers Association.
- Some Montana communities have developed "Community Action Plans" with grants from the U.S. Forest Service.
- Other Montana communities have prepared "Needs Assessments," "Strategic Plans" or "Community Vision Plans," many with assistance from the community development staff from Montana State University's Cooperative Extension Service.

Goals and Objectives Statements

“Goals” are general policy statements that explain what you want to achieve in your community. Goals tend to be broad vision statements, such as what you want your community to be like in 20 years. They are usually long-term and represent overall visions such as “protect public health and safety.” They can be organized according to each of the growth policy elements, such as for land use, housing, transportation, and capital improvements.

“Objectives” define strategies or implementation steps to attain the identified goals. Unlike goals, objective statements are specific, measurable, and have a defined completion date that can be used to determine if you have met a goal. They are more specific and outline the “who, what, when, where, and how” of reaching the goals. Objectives are usually more specific statements relating to growth policy implementation, such as the proposed adoption of a zoning ordinance, a parks and open space plan, or a capital improvements plan, or other implementation steps.

For a planning board beginning to prepare goals and objectives, it can appear difficult to get started at first. That blank sheet of paper can seem intimidating. It can sometimes be helpful to review the goals and objectives that other communities have developed to give you ideas and help get you started. After all, from region to region in Montana, communities may have somewhat similar concerns. However, it is very important that each community adopts only those goals and objectives that truly are a good fit for them and not just copy those prepared by another community. A growth policy based on clear and appropriate goals and objectives is more likely to be acceptable to local citizens and to succeed in meeting the community’s needs.

Objectives must also be realistic and achievable. Achievement of established objectives provides positive reinforcement. Setting realistic objectives depends on carefully assessing the needs and capabilities of the community. Typically, each goal may have several objectives stated as a means of accomplishing that goal. The objectives can be both short and long-term. Over time, as the growth policy is updated there will hopefully be new objectives developed as previous ones are achieved.

Setting suitable objectives requires careful thought and consideration of all the background information regarding community characteristics, features, and trends generated so far in the process. This will assure that the goals and objectives are based on reality and fact, not just what we may believe to be true. It is only through extensive discussion that a set of realistic and appropriate goals and objectives can be established for the community.

Goals and objectives have varying “useful lives”. A growth policy’s broad, overall goals are normally long range, geared to developments and changes for the next 10 to 20 years. Goals relating to the various elements of the growth policy (land use, transportation, etc.) may range from 5 to 10 years. Finally, the specific objectives relating to implementation tools (zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, etc.) are normally more short range, and reviewed and revised within a three to five year span. In actual practice, these times vary greatly as community change can sometimes occur with bewildering speed. Even so, the intention is reasonable that the growth policy try to provide guidance for a long-range period. Objectives relating to implementation tools provide guidance for shorter-range periods and are intended to help ensure that long-range goals and objectives are achieved.

It should be noted that sections 76-1-601(2)(f)(ii) and (iii), MCA require the local government to include as part of the growth policy *“a list of conditions that will lead to a revision of the growth policy; and a timetable for reviewing the growth policy at least once every 5 years and revising the policy, if necessary.”*

Public Participation

According to the EQC report, *Planning for Growth in Montana*:

...even with the best citizen involvement programs, controversy may not go away. However, good communication and meaningful involvement of citizens is critical to successful planning and zoning. Educating citizens about planning and zoning and how to participate in the process is an essential aspect of citizen involvement.

To be successful, community planning must provide adequate opportunities for citizens to participate. Community planning should be a democratic and public process in which every interested citizen has an opportunity to express their views on community goals, needs, problems, and opportunities. A community should have a strategy to continually involve the public, and the community must comply with Montana's statutory requirements for public participation.

There are many methods that can be used to encourage public participation. Informal neighborhood and town meetings, citizen surveys and questionnaires, media coverage, open houses, distribution of printed materials, presentations to civic groups, and public hearings are just a few options. The Montana Department of Commerce, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, has published a booklet entitled *The Community Needs Assessment Process*, which describes several different methods for encouraging public involvement and obtaining public input. This publication also includes examples of some of the creative ways in which Montana communities have involved the public in the process of identifying community needs and goals and objectives. (See website: <http://comdev.mt.gov/>)

Local officials are well aware that formal public hearings are sometimes a very ineffective means of getting people involved or encouraging meaningful dialogue or discussion. A common problem with the conventional public hearing format is that the citizens who are most agitated about an issue or proposal will be very vocal and dominate the public comment period. Frequently, persons with more moderate views or who just have questions will be less inclined to speak up in an emotionally charged environment. For this reason, informal meetings that encourage person-to-person dialogue such as open houses are becoming increasingly popular.

Typically, an open house involves providing a meeting area where visual displays related to an issue can be put up for public viewing. Staff and members of the planning board can be posted by the displays to explain the information. For example, for a community planning effort, displays can be provided relating to various community issues such as housing conditions, land use, development constraints such as floodplains or high fire hazard areas, public facilities, parks and recreation, plans for improvements to local water or sewer facilities, a new public building, or the growth policy, in general. Forms can be provided for people to make written comments or the persons stationed at the displays can take down comments. Open houses can be scheduled at times when it would be convenient for people to stop by after work, if they have other commitments. Open houses can also be held prior to a public hearing or a facilitated community forum using a group process so that people can get more information before any public discussion begins.

There is no one best method of obtaining public input. It may be advisable to try a combination of two or more of the methods described in the CDBG booklet, *The Community Needs Assessment Process*. In all cases, the methods for obtaining public input should be tailored to the community involved and what typically works for your area.

One example is the process used by Lewis and Clark County for developing its growth policy. The county commissioners appointed a citizen advisory group (CAG) to prepare a new growth policy to replace their ten-year-old comprehensive plan and bring it into compliance with Senate Bill 97 passed in 1999. The advisory group members were selected to represent a cross-section of local interests including the chamber of commerce, the city-county planning board, fire districts, a homebuilders'

organization, a pro-planning advocacy group, a property owners group, a sportsman's association, realtors, as well as the unincorporated communities in the county. Each CAG member used a standard series of questions to interview several other knowledgeable persons to gather additional perspectives on issues of concern to citizens. The CAG also held an annual series of area meetings around the county over a two-year period to invite additional public comment as the growth policy was developed. At these meetings, CAG members were stationed at tables organized by issues and recorded citizen comments and concerns regarding the topic. At the end of the meeting, general public discussion and comments were invited. The public comments were used to prepare a draft growth policy that was presented to the public through six hearings held across the county before it was adopted by the county commissioners.

CHAPTER 3 – REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF THE GROWTH POLICY

Section 76-1-601, MCA identifies several elements that must be addressed as part one of the growth policy including:

- Maps and text that describe the jurisdictional area (including information on land uses, population, housing needs, economic conditions, local services, public facilities, natural resources, and other characteristics and features proposed by the planning board and adopted by the governing body);
- Projected trends for each of the above listed items for the life of the growth policy (except public facilities), and other elements proposed by the planning board and adopted by the governing body);

These topics and potential sources of information or maps are further addressed in this section.

Please refer to Appendix B of this guide for a copy of the growth policy statute (76-1-601, MCA) in its entirety or refer to the Montana Code Annotated website:

http://data.opi.state.mt.us/bills/mca_toc/index.htm to search for other related planning or land use regulation laws.

☐ **Maps**

Before a community proceeds with its community planning process, an adequate base map should be obtained. A base map shows basic information about the community including the full boundaries of the planning area, platted streets, railroads, rivers, lakes, public properties, and blocks.

The scale of the base map varies with the size of the area to be mapped. (For most small and medium sized communities, a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet up to 1-inch equals 500 feet, provides a fairly clear view of each lot. For counties, scale ranges of 1-inch equals 200 feet up to 1-inch equals 1000 feet are more appropriate.) Aerial photographs are sometimes used as a beginning base map. It sometimes is advisable to have a large-sized map for wall mounting and other maps reduced in size for fieldwork. Some planning agencies keep a base map up to date as changes occur. In others, a new map is periodically prepared.

Section 76-1-601(2)(b), MCA requires maps and text that describe an inventory of the existing characteristics and features of the jurisdictional area, including: land uses; population; housing needs; economic conditions; local services; public facilities; natural resources; and other characteristics and features proposed by the planning board and adopted by the governing bodies. Further, section 76-1-601(2)(c), MCA requires the identification of projected trends for each of the above elements (except public facilities) for the life of the growth policy.

(Note: Typically, the inventory of characteristics and features and the projection of trends are combined and dealt with topic-by-topic, rather than addressed in separate sections of the growth policy.)

☐ **Land Use**

The land use study is basic to effective land use planning and to the use of such implementation tools as zoning or subdivision regulations. A land use study analyzes the way in which community lands are being used. Some information is easier to analyze in tables or charts. However, maps depicting information may be more easily understood. Therefore, most land use studies use maps showing various information, supported by descriptive, analytical narrative and documentation.

The purpose of land use maps is to visually show different land use planning areas and to aid planning boards in the identification of appropriate, future development patterns. A growth policy must contain maps and text describing existing and projected land uses. For municipalities, the map should show all of the community plus four to twelve miles outside of the jurisdiction. The base map provides a suitable beginning for a land use map.

Preparing a land use map requires extensive time and fieldwork. Land use maps can be prepared by a variety of people: staff planners, consultants, or planning board members. Other people who may be helpful in preparing such maps are city drafting staff, city or county engineers, building inspectors, city or county clerks, and high school and college students. It is very important to establish uniform procedures for gathering and recording land use data. This will yield more accurate maps and information. The information should be quickly acquired, coded, and mapped in order to reflect the most current situation.

The planning board must initially decide on the land use classification system to use in gathering information. This classification system will vary from community to community. To be of maximum benefit, there should be some attempt to coordinate land use classes between adjoining communities and counties.

An Example of a Land Use Classification System

Land use classes for counties and small communities	Map codes	Colors	Land use classes for Urbanizing counties and larger communities	Map codes	Colors
Residential	(R)	yellow/orange	Residential: Single family 2-4 family Multi-family Mobile Homes	(R-1) (R-2) (R-3) (MH)	light yellow med yellow dark yellow yellow/orange
Industrial	(I)	grey to black	Industrial: Heavy Manufacturing/Industry Light Manufacturing/Industry Other Manufacturing/Industry	(I-1) (I-2) (I-0)	black dark grey light grey
Commercial (or Trade & Service)	(C)	red	Commercial: Wholesale Trade/Business Retail Trade/Business Services/Other Business	(C-1) (C-2) (S)	dark red med red light red
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	(TR) (CM) (UT)	use lines use lines	Transportation Communication Utilities	(TR) (CM) (UT)	black lines black lines black lines
Cultural, Entertainment, and Recreational	(CL) (E) (RC)	light blues, pinks or greens	Cultural – Schools, Library Entertainment Recreational	(CL) (E) (RC)	light blue pink light green
Resource Production And Extraction	(AFM)	greens & browns	Resource Production – Agricultural And Extraction – Forestry - Mining/Quarrying	(A) (F) (MQ)	med green dark green brown
Transitional (or Vacant)	(V)	no color	Transitional – Vacant Urban/Built-Up (or Vacant) – Vacant Rural - Other Vacant/Low-Use	(VU) (VR) (VO)	no color no color no color
Water Related	(use name)	blue	Water Related – Major Water Bodies - Major Water Courses - Other Water Bodies/Courses	(name) (name) (name)	dark blue dark blue dark blue

There is nothing sacred about the suggested land use categories. Their intent and purpose are for coding, analyzing, and displaying land use information. They are recommended for their comparability and compatibility with other information sources that the local community or county planning staff will probably use.

The planning board must also decide what method to use in order to obtain information for the land use study. One way is to use photo-reduced base maps showing all parcels, lots, streets, and other features. Then people are assigned to an area, and they traverse the area either on foot or by car. In crossing their areas, they note on their map the land use activities they observe. They also plot the type of residences (single family, multi-family, trailer, etc.), type of business (manufacturing, retail or wholesale trade, general business, gas station, etc.), the open spaces (park playground, vacant lot, agricultural uses, etc.), the utility corridors (telephone lines, known water and sewer corridors, gas and oil pipe lines), the public and semi-public facilities (library, schools, churches, convention centers, swimming pools, stadium, etc.), and other information. Another commonly used method is to obtain current aerial photographs of the area, and then mark the land use features and information on the photographs.

The actual classification of land uses involves its own set of problems. Sometimes the name of the activity (grocery store, barber shop, etc.) is penciled directly on the map, and then later coded in finished form. Problems arise in assigning various land uses to established land use categories. Determining how many and what type of land use classes to use depends on the complexity of the jurisdiction and the extent of the analyses to be undertaken. There are occasions where one or two land use classes may be divided into several sub-classes; other classes are left as aggregates. Residential land use activities are often divided into sub-classes, such as single family, two to four family, multifamily, and manufactured housing.

As an element of the growth policy, the Land Use Plan emerges by integrating the goals and objectives with population and economic projections and background studies regarding physical development constraints or limitations. Future land use requirements are generally projections of current space requirements in present land use classes, modified by anticipated trends. With public input, the planning board must make a series of evaluations identifying alternative land development scenarios and narrowing these alternatives down to those that the community finds are most desirable, given the suitability of different areas for development. Various land use alternatives may be eliminated through detailed analysis and comparison of background studies, environmental constraints, community revenues and expenditures, and social and private costs and benefits, in light of development goals and objectives. The final alternative is then a "best fit" design of probable and desired land development patterns showing areas most desirable and appropriate for specific land uses.

☐ **Transportation**

Closely related to projected land use is the topic of access and transportation. The physical layout and spatial arrangement of the land uses have to be logically related to a transportation network that provides efficient movement of people and goods. Transportation plans are usually developed as a series of "alternatives" starting from the goals and objectives. The basic inputs are population forecasts and economic projections for the planning area, combined with the results of field studies (such as traffic counts) and technical analysis. Pedestrian and bike paths (especially routes to schools) should be considered in addition to vehicular routes. Larger Montana cities also plan for bus transit, where such systems are economically viable. In most cases, professional assistance from a transportation engineer is required for preparation of the transportation element.

Information sources include city street or county road departments, county commissioners, the Montana Department of Transportation, and the Institute of Transportation Engineers. Information may be obtained by interviews with city or county officials and staff. Accident records may provide a coarse indication of problem interchanges and traffic bottlenecks, which the plan would correct or

mitigate. Trip Generation, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers in Washington, D.C., is a standard reference book used for automobile trip analysis.

Potential Sources for Land Use Maps and Transportation Information

- Montana Association of County Road Supervisors; website: <http://www.coe.montana.edu/ltap/pages/MACRS.htm>; c/o Montana Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP), College of Engineering, PO Box 173910 Faculty Court Unit 22, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717-3910; Tel: (800) 541-6671; Fax: (406) 994-5333; mtltap@coe.montana.edu
- Montana Department of Administration, Information Services Division, Geographic Information Systems Services (GIS), Weinstein Building, 101 N. Rodney; P.O. Box 200113, Helena, MT 59620-0113; (406) 444-9013; website: <http://itsd.mt.gov/techmt/gis.asp>
- Montana Department of Revenue, Information Services Division, Geographic Information Systems Services (GIS), Weinstein Building, 101 N. Rodney; P.O. Box 200113, Helena, MT 59620-0113; (406) 444-9013; website: <http://itsd.mt.gov/techmt/gis.asp>
- Montana Department of Revenue, Montana Information Technology Services Division, Geographic Information Systems Services (GIS), GIS Bureau, Montana Cadastral Mapping Project, Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal System (CAMA), PO Box 200113, Helena, MT 59620-0113; 406-444-9013 or 406-444-1255; website: <http://gis.mt.gov/> (CAMA is a database of all taxable (and some tax-exempt) lands in the State of Montana.)
- Community Transportation Enhancement Program (CTEP) administered by the Montana Department of Transportation Rail, Transit and Planning Division; P.O. Box 20100I, Helena, MT 59620-1001; (406) 444-9209; website: <http://www.mdt.mt.gov/business/ctep/>
- Montana Department of Transportation; Rail, Transit and Planning Division; P.O. Box 20100I, Helena; MT 59620-1001; (406) 444-3423; website: <http://www.mdt.mt.gov/mdt/organization/railtran.shtml>
- Montana Department of Transportation, Montana Maps – Distance Information; <http://www.mdt.mt.gov/travinfo/maps/>
- Montana State Library, Natural Resource Information System; P.O. Box 201800; Helena, MT 59620-1800; (406) 444-5354; website: <http://nris.mt.gov/>
- TerraServer-USA; website: <http://terraserver.microsoft.com/default.aspx> (aerial photos)
- U.S. Geological Survey, Rocky Mountain Mapping Center, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225; (888) 275-8747; website: <http://rockyweb.cr.usgs.gov>
- Local fire insurance firms (for Sanborn Maps)
- Local Assessor's office
- County Surveyor's office
- Local GIS (geographic information system) office, if one exists.
- Local conservation district office, or Natural Resources Conservation Service

□ **Population**

Population projections are fundamental to community planning since they are the basis for estimating all other future needs in the community. Population projections help local government officials estimate the type and quantity of public facilities and services that will be required for the future. Projections also help businesses conduct market analyses for improvement or new business expansion. Population projections need periodic adjustment and revision if major changes occur in the community over time.

In addition to the number of people, such characteristics as age, distribution, ethnic groups, and population density should be analyzed. In larger communities, such population characteristics are often mapped by using symbols to represent density. Such mapping can aid in visualizing cultural relationships with income, employment, housing or other subjects. Graphs and charts can be an effective way to portray otherwise complicated demographic and economic trends.

The Montana Department of Commerce Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC) is an important source for population, economic, and housing data. This center is the official source of U.S. Census data for Montana, and keeps records on economics and demographics throughout the state, as well. CEIC is the designated state agency to provide user access to electronic data from the Census Bureau and to receive, reproduce, and distribute maps produced by the Bureau. CEIC also compiles and updates the Montana County Statistical Reports, which are a collection of demographic and socioeconomic data for each of the state's 56 counties.

Potential Information Sources Regarding Population

- American FactFinder; http://www.factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en
- Montana Department of Commerce, Census and Economic Information Center, P.O. Box 200501, Helena, MT 59620-0501; (406) 444-4214; website: <http://commerce.mt.gov/ceic>
- Montana Office of Public Instruction, P.O. Box 202501, Helena, MT 59620-2501; (406) 444-3095 or 1-888-231-9393; website: <http://www.opi.state.mt.us/>
- Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 1728, Helena, MT 59624-1728; (406) 444-2430; website: <http://ourfactsyourfuture.mt.gov/>
- University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Gallagher Business Building, 32 Campus Dr. #6840, Missoula, MT 59812-6840; (406) 243-5113; website: <http://www.bber.umt.edu/>

□ **Housing Needs**

The topic of housing is fundamental to the concept of "community." Housing studies attempt to determine the type, size, location, quantity and quality of housing in the community. These studies also include information on rural housing such as farms, ranches, and vacation homes in the planning area. This information is supplemented by U.S. Census data or survey information on the occupants of all housing units, including economic and social characteristics. The housing element discusses the need for different housing types such as single-family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, and manufactured housing. Lack of affordable housing has been a problem in many communities.

Housing studies usually trace the trends in mortgage financing, market conditions, housing quantity and housing quality (deterioration, blight, need for building codes, etc.). This information is then

related to land use, transportation facilities, employment, health, recreation, and public facilities in order to produce an implementation plan for meeting local housing needs. The element may suggest geographic areas in the community that appear most suitable for housing rehabilitation and neighborhood renewal, or new housing development based on background studies, market analysis, availability of capital improvements, and other factors.

The Montana Department of Commerce Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program has published a manual entitled Designing and Initiating a Small Community Housing Program. This book includes information on conducting a housing needs assessment, and an easy step-by-step process for assembling a housing plan. Sample housing plans for the City of Red Lodge and the City of Miles City are also included. Although the Montana Growth Policy law does not require a full-fledged housing plan, the information in the above-listed booklet may be helpful.

Website: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_cdbg.asp

Potential Information Sources Regarding Housing Needs

- Housing, Economic and Demographic Reports & Statistics
 - Economic & Demographic Analysis of Montana, Volumes I, II, IIA, III and IIIA
 - Montana Economic & Demographic Databook, June 2005
 - Montana Housing Resource Directory, January 2006
 - Economic Benefits of Montana Department of Commerce Housing Program Activities, May 2005
 - Montana Housing Condition Study
 - Montana Housing Needs Assessment, December 2004
 - Price of Housing in Montana Reports
 - Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing & Housing Choice, November 2004
- Links to reports prepared by the MDOC, see website:
http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_CP_HsgEconDemRptsStats.asp
- Montana Consolidated Plan; Montana Department of Commerce; Housing Division;
http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_CP.asp
 - Montana Department of Commerce, Census and Economic Information Center (website:
<http://ceic.mt.gov/>)
 - Montana Department of Commerce, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program,
P.O. Box 200523, Helena, MT 59620-0523; (406) 841-2791;
website: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_cdbg.asp
 - Montana Department of Commerce, Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME), P.O.
Box 200528, Helena, MT 59620-0528; (406) 841-2820;
website: http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_HM.asp
 - Montana Department of Commerce, Montana Board of Housing, P.O. Box 200528, Helena,
MT 59620-0528; (406) 841-2849; website: http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_BOH.asp
 - Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Building Codes Bureau, P.O. Box 200517,
Helena, MT 59620-0517; (406) 841-2300; website: <http://www.mt.gov/dli/bsd/bc/index.asp>
 - Montana Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 5805, Helena, MT 59604-5805; (406) 444-6900;
website: <http://mt.gov/revenue/default.asp/>
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development (RD), P.O. Box 850, Bozeman, MT 59771;
(406) 585-2515; website: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/mt/RHS/rhs.htm>

- Local bankers, building contractors, developers, and real estate agents should be consulted.

❑ **Economic Conditions**

Local economic studies analyze income and employment in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trades, transportation, mining, agriculture, professional services, government, construction, etc. When properly tabulated, the income and employment picture of the community will reflect the current economic situation and will form the basis for forecasting future employment and income trends. These trends will influence decisions about the land area needed for new business and residential development.

Employment is often classified as two basic types: "Primary or Basic Employment" provides services or the production of goods principally for persons living outside the local economy; "Secondary or Derivative Employment" provides necessary services, goods, and facilities principally for the residents of the local economy. Economic analysis usually focuses on the relationship between the two employment types, such as the history of employment in each type and their changing relationship due to industrial and commercial changes, population shifts, etc. As jobs are created in new or expanded primary employment there is usually a corresponding change in secondary employment. Therefore, "trends" and "potentials" for employment are estimated and give some insight into future community needs and expectations for community growth or decline.

By looking at income and employment trends, an economic study tries to identify future growth trends and the potential for economic development. Elements such as how fast primary jobs are being created or lost in response to export markets figure heavily in the analysis of the local economy. "Per capita income" and "median household income" are used as a measure of the average citizen's and family's well-being in comparison with other communities, the state, as well as the region or the nation.

The data used in economic analyses have to be kept current and tabulated in usable forms to be of value. They should present a clear, current picture of the local economy. Graphs and charts can be an effective way to portray otherwise complicated demographic and economic trends. It must be kept in mind that economic development plans affect both public and private sectors of local economies. The preservation and expansion of the local economic base is usually the prime objective in trying to assure that a community will be viable.

Potential Information Sources Regarding Economic Conditions

- American FactFinder; web site:
http://www.factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en
- Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis; website: <http://minneapolisfed.org/>
- Montana Department of Commerce, Census and Economic Information Center, P.O. Box 200505, Helena, MT 59620-0505; (406) 841-2740; website: <http://ceic.mt.gov/>
- Montana Department of Commerce, Business Resources Division, P.O. Box 200505, Helena, MT 59620-0505; (406) 841-2730; website: <http://commerce.mt.gov/busresources.asp>
- Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 1728, Helena, MT 59624-1728; (406) 444-2430; website:
<http://ourfactsyourfuture.mt.gov/>

- Montana Department of Labor and Industry, P.O. Box 1728, Helena, MT 59624-1728; (406) 444-9091; website: <http://dli.mt.gov/>
- Montana Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 5805, Helena, MT 59604-5805; (406) 444-2460; website: <http://mt.gov/revenue/default.asp>
- Northwest Income Indicators Project (NIIP); web page: <http://niip.wsu.edu>
- University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Gallagher Business Building, Ste. 231, 32 Campus Dr. #6840, Missoula, MT 59812-6840; (406) 243-5113; website: <http://www.bber.umt.edu/>
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Federal Building Room 196, 301 S. Park Avenue, Drawer 10074, Helena, MT 59626; (406) 441-1175
- Local Chambers of Commerce, economic development corporations, Resource Conservation and Development organizations, retail trade associations, banks, and savings and loans institutions should also be consulted.

☐ **Local Facilities and Services**

Local facilities and services are a vital component of the necessary community infrastructure. These services generally include: law enforcement; public health; education; library; social services; utilities including corridors and easements; and other governmental or non-governmental services considered of value to the community, but which are not identified as physical public infrastructure under 76-1-601 (2)(e), MCA.

The existing level of each of these services should be quantified. An inventory of these services, when combined with data on the local population, housing and economic conditions and trends, transportation, and public facilities, will provide the framework for the process of identifying goals and objectives (which is discussed later).

Since an inventory of local services is community-specific, local agencies should be the primary contact when gathering information for the growth policy. Following is a list of agencies that may be able to provide assistance. Some of these sources may be able to provide information on typical standards or desired levels of service for each major community service. For example, this may include norms such as the ratio of police or fire fighters per population size.

Potential Information Sources Regarding Local Facilities and Services

☐ **Fire protection/suppression:**

- Firewise Communities/USA; website: <http://www.firewise.org/usa/>
- Montana Department of Justice, State Fire Marshal Office, P.O. Box 201415, Helena, MT 59620-1415; (406) 444-2050; website: <http://www.doj.mt.gov/enforcement/firesafetyinvestigation.asp>
- Municipal and rural fire district offices should also be consulted.

☐ **Law enforcement/emergency communications:**

- Montana Department of Justice, Highway Patrol Division, 2550 Prospect Ave., Helena, MT 59620-1419; (406) 444-7000; website: <http://www.doj.mt.gov/departments/highwaypatroldivision.asp>

- Municipal police departments and county sheriffs offices should be consulted.
- Local disaster and emergency services or emergency management offices.

❑ Public health:

- Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services, P.O. Box 4210, Helena, MT 59604; (406) 444-9530; website: <http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/index.shtml>
- Local hospitals and county health departments should be consulted.
- Local sewer and water districts
- Local emergency medical services (ambulance service and quick response units)

❑ Education:

- Montana Office of Public Instruction, P.O. Box 202501, Helena, MT 59620-2501; (406) 444-3095 or 1-888-231-9393; website: <http://www.opi.state.mt.us/>
- Local school district boards should also be consulted.

❑ Library:

- Montana State Library, P.O. Box 201800, Helena, MT 59620-1800; (406) 444-3115; website: <http://msl.mt.gov/>
- Local libraries should also be consulted.

❑ Social services:

- Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services, P.O. Box 4210, Helena, MT 59604; (406) 444-9530; website: <http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/index.shtml>
- Local long-term care facilities, nursing homes, day care providers, etc., should also be consulted.
- Local Office of Public Assistance (MT Dept of Public Health & Human Services)
- Montana Human Resource Development Councils (see the following list of agencies)

Agency Name

Counties Served

Action for Eastern Montana

2030 North Merrill
Glendive, MT 59330
Phone 406-377-3564 or 1-800-227-0703
Fax 406-377-3570

Carter, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield,
McCone, Phillips, Powder River, Prairie, Richland,
Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Treasure, Valley,
Wibaux

Opportunities Incorporated

905 First Avenue North
PO Box 2289
Great Falls, MT 59403-2270
Phone 406-761-0310 or 1-800-927-2270
Fax 406-761-0363

Cascade, Chouteau, Glacier, Pondera, Teton,
Toole

District VI HRDC

Suite 203 Centennial Plaza
300 1st Ave North
Lewistown, MT 59459
Phone 406-538-7488 or 1-800-766-3018
Fax 406-538-2843
E-mail hrdc6@tein.net

Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell,
Petroleum, Wheatland

District VII HRDC

7 N 31st Street
PO Box 2016
Billings, MT 59103
Phone 406-247-4732 or 1-800-433-1411
Fax 406-248-2943
E-mail dist7hrdc@imt.net

Big horn, Carbon, Stillwater, Sweet Grass,
Yellowstone

Rocky Mountain Development Council

Neighborhood Center
201 S. Last Chance Gulch
PO Box 1717
Helena, MT 59624-1717
Phone 406-447-1680 or 1-800-356-6544
Fax 406-447-1629
E-mail hrc@rmdc.mt.net

Broadwater, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark

District IX HRDC

321 East Main, Suite 300
Bozeman, MT 59715
Phone 406-587-4486
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Gallatin, Meagher, Park

Northwest Montana Human Resource

214 Main Street
PO Box 8300
Kalispell, MT 59904-1300
Phone 406-758-5433 or 1-800-344-5979
Fax 406-752-6582

Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Sanders

District XI HRC

1801 South Higgins
Missoula, MT 59801
Phone 406-728-3710
Fax 406-728-7680

Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli

District XII HRC

700 Casey Street
PO Box 3486
Butte, MT 59702
Phone 406-496-4975 or 1-800-382-1325
Fax 406-782-0318

Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison,
Powell, Silver Bow

☐ **Public Facilities**

The pattern of future land development is greatly affected by the location and adequacy of physical infrastructure such as water and sewer systems, streets, bridges, parks, solid waste management systems, and so forth. Adequate public facilities are crucial for protecting public health and safety, supporting local growth and development, and enhancing the quality of life. The construction and proper maintenance and operation of public facilities is one of the greatest financial responsibilities placed upon Montana's municipalities and counties.

The public facilities or capital improvements element of the growth policy usually identifies, in general terms, the capital improvement needs, goals, and policies of the community. Montana law at 76-1-601 (2)(e) requires that the growth policy include a strategy for the development, maintenance, and replacement of public infrastructure. This requirement will be discussed further under "Strategy for Public Infrastructure". Planning boards should incorporate an inventory of the existing public facilities into the growth policy.

MDOC has published technical guides that may be useful to local officials who are working on public facility problems, including:

- Planning and Financing Community Water and Sewer Systems in Montana
- CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLANNING: A Strategic Tool for Planning and Financing Public Infrastructure

The Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Action Coordinating Team (W₂ASACT), has prepared two videos which can be loaned to communities on planning and financing community water and wastewater systems:

- **“Water and Waste Water: Funding Montana’s Infrastructure Challenge”** (presents examples of projects and how they were funded)
- **“You Don’t Miss Your Water Till Your Well Runs Dry”** (describes the entire process of planning, financing, designing and constructing a project, with an emphasis on the amount of time it takes from beginning to end)

Potential Information Sources Regarding Public Facilities

☐ **Bridges:**

- Montana Department of Commerce, Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP), P.O. Box 200501, Helena, MT 59620-0501; (406) 841-2770; website: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_TSEP.asp
- Montana Department of Transportation, Bridge Bureau, P.O. Box 201001, Helena, MT 59620-1001; (406) 444-6259; website: <http://www.mdt.state.mt.us/>
- County and municipal road and street departments should be consulted.

☐ **Fire protection/suppression:**

- Fire Wise Communities; National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program; web site: <http://www.firewise.org/communities/2003/navbar.htm>

- Montana Department of Justice, State Fire Marshal Office, P.O. Box 201415, Helena, MT 59620-1415; (406) 444-2050; website: <http://www.doj.mt.gov/enforcement/firesafetyinvestigation.asp>
- Municipal and rural fire district offices should always be consulted.

❑ Parks:

- Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (FWP), P.O. Box 200701, Helena, MT 59620-0701; (406) 444-3750; website: <http://fwp.mt.gov/parks/default.html>. See also regional FWP offices.
- Local parks and recreation departments should be consulted.

❑ Roads/streets:

- Montana Association of County Road Supervisors; website: <http://www.coe.montana.edu/ltap/pages/MACRS.htm>; c/o Montana Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP), College of Engineering, PO Box 173910 Faculty Court Unit 22, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717-3910; Tel: (800) 541-6671; Fax: (406) 994-5333; web site: mtltap@coe.montana.edu
- County and municipal road and street departments should be consulted.

❑ Solid waste:

- Planning, Prevention, & Assistance Division; Montana Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901; (406) 444-4400; website: <http://www.deq.mt.gov/ppa/index.asp>
- Montana Rural Water Systems; (406) 454-1151; website: <http://www.mrws.org/>; email: mrws@worldnet.att.net
- County or regional land fills, sanitation departments, and solid waste districts should be consulted.

❑ Utilities:

- Local electricity and natural gas providers, telephone companies and cable companies should be consulted.

❑ Water and sewer systems:

- Local Government Center, Montana State University, Department of Political Science, Wilson Hall, Montana State University; Bozeman, Bozeman, MT 59717; (406) 994-6694; website: <http://www.montana.edu/wwwlgc/>
- Midwest Assistance Program; (800) 822-2981; website: <http://www.map-inc.org>
- Montana Board of Investments, INTERCAP Program, P.O. Box 200126, Helena, MT 59620-0126; (406) 444-0001; website: <http://www.investmentmt.com/Programs/Intercap/default.asp>
- Montana Department of Commerce, Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); website: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_CDBG.asp and Treasure State Endowment Program

(TSEP), P.O. Box 200501, Helena, MT 59620-0501; (406) 841-2770; website: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_TSEP.asp

- Montana Department of Environmental Quality, State Revolving Fund Loan Programs (SRF), P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901; (406) 444-5322; website: <http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/srf/index.asp>
- Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Renewable Resource Grant and Loan Program (RRGL), P.O. Box 201601, Helena, MT 59620-1601; (406) 444-6668; website: http://dnrc.mt.gov/cardd/ResDevBureau/renewable_grant_program.asp
- Montana Rural Water Systems; (406) 454-1151; website: <http://www.mrws.org/>; email: mrws@worldnet.att.net
- Montana Water Center, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717; website: <http://water.montana.edu/>
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development (RD), P.O. Box 850, Bozeman, MT 59771; (406) 585-2520; website: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/mt/aboutus.htm>
- Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Action Coordinating Team (W₂ASACT), Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, P.O. Box 201601, Helena, MT 59620-1601; (406) 444-6668; <http://dnrc.mt.gov/cardd/ResDevBureau/wasact/default.asp>
- Local water and sewer district officials or the public works department should also be consulted.

□ Natural Resources

Along with the land use study, the physical characteristics and constraints must be assessed within the geographic limits of the planning area. Physical characteristics and constraints are some of the most important factors in determining which areas are most appropriate for development. In this element of the growth policy, information on topography, slope, geology, soils, vegetation, hydrology, wildlife, climate, flood and earthquake hazards, and other topics are presented. The interrelationships between different environmental characteristics and suitability for development, human activities, and land uses should be considered. It's especially important that environmental constraints for different types of land development activities and land use activities be identified. Key natural (i.e. prime agricultural lands) and historical or archaeological resources that may need additional protection or accommodation should also be identified.

Maps, map overlays, photographs and illustrations are helpful in understanding how the many complex ecological factors interrelate with land use and land development. Information on the physical characteristics of the land should be compiled in both written and map form. Physical features and limitations are used to determine health and safety requirements for the construction of buildings, streets, utility and drainage improvements, and various other land development activities.

Potential Information Sources Regarding Natural Resources

- Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Montana State Office, 5001 Southgate Dr., Billings, Montana 59101; (406) 896-5000; website: <http://www.mt.blm.gov/>
- Clean Water Act Information Center (CWAIC); web site: <http://deq.mt.gov/CWAIC/default.aspx> (The Center conveys information about the quality of Montana's rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands in relation to Montana's Water Quality Standards.)

- Ground-Water Information Center, Montana College of Technology, Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1300 West Park Street, Main Hall 314, Butte, MT 59701-8997; (406) 496-4167; website: <http://mbmgwic.mtech.edu/>
- Montana Code Annotated; website: <http://data.opi.mt.gov/bills/mca/76/1/76-1-601.htm>
- Montana Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 200201, Helena, MT 59620-0201; (406) 444-3144; website: <http://agr.mt.gov/>
- Montana Department of Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901; (406) 444-6697; website: <http://www.deq.mt.gov/index.asp>
- Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, & Parks, P.O. Box 200701, Helena, MT 59620-0701; (406) 444-2535; website: <http://fwp.mt.gov/default.html>
- Montana Department of Military Affairs, Disaster and Emergency Services Division; P.O. Box 4789, Helena, MT 59604-4789; (406) 841-3964; website: <http://dma.mt.gov/des/>
- Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, P.O. Box 201601, Helena, MT 59620-1601; (406) 444-2074; website: <http://www.dnrc.mt.gov/>
- Montana State Library, Natural Resource Information System; P.O. Box 201800; Helena, MT 59620-1800; (406) 444-5354; website: <http://nris.mt.gov/>
- Montana Wetlands Council, Lynda Saul, President, MDEQ, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901; (406) 444-6652; website: <http://nris.mt.gov/wis/wetcouncilmain.html>
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807; (406) 329-3511; website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/>
- U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Helena Regulatory Office, 10 West 15th Street, Suite 2200. Helena, Montana 59626; (406) 441-1375; website: www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/od-rmt
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 100 North Park, Suite 320, Helena, MT 59601; (406) 449-5225; website: <http://mountain-prairie.fws.gov/es/Montana/index.htm>
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, Montana Office, PO Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901 (406) 444-2467; website: yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf-
- USGS Montana Water Science Center, USGS, 3162 Bozeman Avenue, Helena, MT 59601; website: <http://mt.water.usgs.gov/index.html>
- Local Disaster and Emergency Services offices
- Local Floodplain Management Office

Other Elements of the Growth Policy

The content of a community growth policy does not have to be limited to only those topics specified in state law nor should it be. The law allows local governments to include any additional elements in their growth policies as long as those elements are related to the broad purpose of the Local Planning Enabling Act. The growth policy statute states (76-1-601 (4), MCA) *"the planning board may propose*

and the governing bodies may adopt additional elements of a growth policy in order to fulfill the purpose of this chapter." Additional issues may be addressed that are unique to the community and incorporated in the growth policy. Each community can and should tailor their growth policy to reflect their unique character or issues that are a priority for their community. Special studies or sections for the growth policy can be useful since each community or local government jurisdiction probably has some unique qualities or conditions that it feels justify greater attention.

For example, Montana law (76-1-601(3)(a) and (b), MCA) allows neighborhood plans that are consistent with the growth policy to be included as part of the policy itself. A neighborhood may be defined geographically or by political boundaries, as long as they are easily identifiable by the residents of the neighborhood.

Additional elements may address other characteristics or issues such as:

- ✓ prime agricultural lands preservation plans,
- ✓ historic, archeological, and paleontological resources,
- ✓ central business district or Main Street redevelopment or urban renewal plans,
- ✓ shoreline or riparian development,
- ✓ recreation facilities and services,
- ✓ cultural facilities and services,
- ✓ unique governmental functions (economic development districts, taxation, regional or multi-jurisdictional cooperation and sharing), etc.,
- ✓ community blight or neighborhood renewal plans,
- ✓ reclamation of "brownfield" sites,
- ✓ parks, trails, or open space plans, and
- ✓ mining impact plans.

A historical overview, as an introduction to the growth policy, may describe how the community developed and evolved over time. Any implications for the growth policy and future development should be noted. For example, the analysis may include information on the area's important historical sites and archeological or paleontological resources. Opportunities to preserve or enhance historical or unique natural sites may be identified which could even help support the local tourism industry. Recently, several communities have highlighted their area's association with the Lewis and Clark Expedition for the Bicentennial. (Website: http://www.mt.gov/tourism/lewis_clark.asp) Other communities are promoting their paleontological resources through the "Montana Dinosaur Trail" (website: <http://mtdinotrail.org/>).

For resource-dependent communities, it may be important to consider opportunities for economic diversification. Other communities may be facing potential impacts from coal or hard rock mining or electrical generating plant construction. These communities may wish to include elements in their growth policies that describe potential impacts and how the community plans to respond to them.

Montana's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, administered by the Montana Department of Commerce, requires that each local government applicant for a CDBG Public Facilities or Housing project conduct a planning process that considers and describes:

- The applicant's overall community development and housing needs, including the needs of low and moderate income persons; and
- The activities it plans to meet the identified needs.

The requirement is based on a federal law that requires that each CDBG recipient "identify its community development and housing needs, including the needs of low and moderate income persons, and the activities to be undertaken to meet such needs." Local planners may choose to include an element in their city or county growth policy that describes the particular needs of lower

income residents for employment, housing, or particular public facilities or services, such as daycare, Head Start, senior centers, or mental health clinics. This element could include a description of:

- any geographic areas within the planning jurisdiction where low and moderate income persons are concentrated and any housing or community development needs which particularly affect those areas;
- the needs of particular groups of persons who generally fall within the low and moderate income category, such as the elderly, single heads of households, homeless persons, or abused or neglected children residing in shelters or group homes, for public services or facilities; and
- any projects the local government is considering to assist lower income residents.

By including an element that describes the particular needs of low and moderate-income persons, communities would be able to use their growth policy to fulfill this CDBG application requirement. This could also make the community's application for CDBG funding more competitive.

Potential Historic and Archeological Resources Information Sources

- Environmental Quality Council, Montana State Legislature, Legislative Environmental Policy Office; Room 171, State Capitol, PO Box 201704, Helena, MT, 59620-1704, (406) 444-3742; website: http://leg.mt.gov/css/lepo/2005_2006/default.asp
- Montana State Historic Preservation Office, 1410 8th Avenue, P.O. Box 201202, Helena, MT 59620-1202; (406) 444-7715; website: <http://www.his.state.mt.us/shpo/>
- Coal Board Impact Grants – MT Dept. of Commerce; website: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_CB.asp
- Community Development Block Grant Program – MT Dept. of Commerce; website: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_CDBG.asp
- Hard Rock Mining Impact Board – MT Dept. of Commerce; website: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_HR.asp

Projected Trends

76-1-601(2)(c), MCA requires *"projected trends for the life of the growth policy for each of the following elements: land use; population; housing needs; economic conditions; local services; natural resources; and other elements proposed by the planning board and adopted by the governing bodies"* be included as part of the growth policy. (Note that the only topic described in the data-gathering section above that is not included here is public facilities. That is because the law specifically requires *"a strategy for development, maintenance, and replacement of public infrastructure, including drinking water systems, wastewater treatment facilities, sewer systems, solid waste facilities, fire protection facilities, roads, and bridges."*)

At the planning board's discretion, the growth policy may be formatted such that the projected trends are described after the initial presentation of each topic, or the projected trends may be dealt with in a completely separate section of the growth policy. (Most often, the inventory of characteristics and features and the projection of trends discussion are combined and dealt with topic-by-topic, rather than addressed separately.)

The projection of trends is fundamental to the growth policy. This element identifies whether the community is growing, stable, or declining, and provides a foundation for establishing community goals and objectives. The 'projected trends' element documents where and how a community is

changing (demographic or economic growth or decline). It can also describe, which specific geographic areas of the town or county or which economic sectors are growing or declining. The growth policy may include multiple projections or scenarios based on different population and economic assumptions. The results of economic base studies, business surveys, and other information about the condition of the local economy and how it is changing should be presented. The community's economic strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities should be described.

Summary

A variety of background information and studies are undertaken to produce a greater understanding of the community, and as preparation for guiding growth. Such broad topics as economics, population, land use, transportation, physical land characteristics, public facilities, public services and housing are examined in varying detail, related to each other. Information sources include published and unpublished documents, private citizens in the local communities, and local, state, and federal public agencies or non-profit organizations. Those characteristics and items capable of being mapped are graphically displayed on base maps of the planning area. Visually depicting such information through maps, charts, or graphs helps the public to discern physical relationships and the public and local officials to draw conclusions and develop action plans. A summary of any related background or special studies should be made available for public review in an easily understandable format.

CHAPTER 4 - OTHER GROWTH POLICY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the requirements regarding community characteristics, features, and projected trends described in the previous chapter, Montana's new planning law requires that the following additional elements be included as part of the local government's growth policy.

Implementation Tools

The 1999 EQC report, *Planning for Growth in Montana*, concluded that “*more emphasis must be place on planning and implementation measures rather than relying on subdivision review alone to address growth.*”

Montana law at 76-1-601(2)(d), MCA requires that the growth policy must have “*a description of policies, regulations, and other measures to be implemented in order to achieve the goals and objectives established pursuant to [this planning process].*” Chapter 5, “IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GROWTH POLICY”, describes some of the tools that are available for carrying out the community's goals and objectives that have been articulated in the growth policy.

The implementation tools may either be discussed in a “conclusions and recommendations” section of the growth policy, or it may be included as a separate “implementation options” element. Regardless of the format used, a thorough discussion of the implementation of the growth policy is critical. Generally, this element includes information on the intended practical uses of the growth policy, and the relationship of the implementation tools to the policy. Various options, alternatives, and recommendations for implementing the plan may be discussed. Detailed information on specific provisions of implementation tools such as zoning or subdivision regulations, building codes, and capital improvements plans should not be included in the growth policy. However, detailed information can be included in separate publications or reports for each of the individual recommended implementation tools and can be referenced in the growth policy.

Strategy for Public Infrastructure

The EQC report concluded that “*Planning for and paying for development of infrastructure is a key element of encouraging development in and around urban areas.*” Per 76-1-601(2)(e), MCA, this element must include at a minimum: “*a strategy for development, maintenance, and replacement of public infrastructure, including drinking water systems, wastewater treatment facilities, sewer systems, solid waste facilities, fire protection facilities, roads, and bridges.*” This does not mean that a fully developed capital improvements plan must be included in the growth policy. The public facilities element in the growth policy is intended to be more general. This can include a summary of past completed public facility projects and the projects that will be needed in the future.

Because of the many complex engineering and financing issues associated with capital improvements, a much more detailed capital improvements plan (CIP) and capital budget are usually prepared as a means to implement the growth policy's public facilities element. See “Capital Improvements Plan and Capital Budget” in Chapter 3 for additional discussion regarding the relationship between the CIP and the growth policy. For more information, see the Department of Commerce publication, “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLANNING: A Strategic Tool For Planning And Financing Public Infrastructure” (website: <http://comdev.mt.gov/>). In addition, the website for the Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Action Coordinating Team (W₂ASACT) has information on potential funding sources for capital improvements:
<http://dnrc.mt.gov/cardd/ResDevBureau/wasact/default.asp>.

The “*strategy for public infrastructure*” required in the growth policy statute provides an important rationale for where growth should be directed. A key focus of this element is to relate and integrate goals for capital improvements with other community goals expressed in the growth policy, as well as the knowledge gained about constraints for development. For example, if a community wants to

promote job creation by building an industrial park for new businesses, capital improvements such as water and sewer line extensions and street improvements will usually be necessary to serve the area adequately.

Growth Policy Implementation Strategy

Section 76-1-601 (2)(t), MCA, requires that the growth policy include the following: *"A timetable for implementing the growth policy; a list of conditions that will lead to a revision of the growth policy; and a timetable for reviewing the growth policy at least once every 5 years and revising as necessary."* The growth policy is intended to be a flexible, useful document for local governments to guide present and future development, but this means that it must be periodically updated to reflect new developments and trends. This section of state law requires that local governments evaluate their growth policies at least every five years once adopted. Rewriting or changing the growth policy completely will probably not be necessary; this depends on whether the policy still accurately reflects the community's situation, needs, and goals. The availability of new census information may trigger the need to re-evaluate the previous analysis of the community's demographic and economic trends. At a minimum, it must be revised to reflect current conditions and community goals. For faster growing communities, a more extensive revision may be necessary.

Statement of Interjurisdictional Cooperation

Section 76-1-601(2)(g), MCA requires that a growth policy must include *"a statement of how the governing bodies will coordinate and cooperate with other jurisdictions that explains: if a governing body is a city or town, how the governing body will coordinate and cooperate with the county in which the city or town is located on matters related to the growth policy; if a governing body is a county, how the governing body will coordinate and cooperate with cities and towns located within the county's boundaries on matters related to the growth policy."* Simply stated, this section of Montana law requires local government jurisdictions that have adopted growth policies to coordinate with their neighboring jurisdictions on planning issues.

Subdivision Review Statement

The law requires that a growth policy must include *"a statement explaining how the governing bodies will: define the criteria in 76-3-608(3)(a) [MCA]; and evaluate and make decisions regarding proposed subdivisions with respect to the criteria in 76-3-608(3)(a) [MCA]."* Section 76-3-608(3)(a), MCA referred to in the above sentence requires local governments to review a proposed subdivision's effect on *"agriculture, agricultural water user facilities, local services, the natural environment, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and public health and safety."* See Appendix C for possible definitions of these terms.

One important provision of Montana's growth policy law is that if a local government identifies a specific geographic area (or areas) in which subdivisions are deemed to be desirable, the local government may exempt subdivisions from the requirements of 76-3-608(3)(a), MCA, provided that:

all of the following requirements have been met:

- (a) the governing body has adopted a growth policy pursuant to chapter 1 that:*
 - (i) addresses the criteria in subsection (3)(a);*
 - (ii) evaluates the impact of development on the criteria in subsection (3)(a);*
 - (iii) describes zoning regulations that will be implemented to address the criteria in subsection (3)(a); and*
 - (iv) identifies one or more geographic areas where the governing body intends to authorize an exemption from review of the criteria in subsection (3)(a); and*
- (b) the governing body has adopted zoning regulations pursuant to chapter 2, part 2 or 3, that:*
 - (i) apply to the entire area subject to the exemption; and*

(ii) address the criteria in subsection (3)(a), as described in the growth policy.

The local government must have adopted zoning regulations that cover the designated growth area in order to exempt subdivisions from the requirements of 76-3-608(3)(a), MCA.

Public Hearing Statement

The statute also requires that the growth policy must include *"a statement explaining how public hearings regarding proposed subdivisions will be conducted."* (76-1-601(2)(i), MCA) Public hearings for subdivision review are governed by 76-3-605, MCA (except in the case of summary review for qualified minor subdivisions, in which case the subdivision is exempted from the public hearing requirement under 76-3-505, MCA). This element should include a discussion of the procedures that will be used for public hearings, and the time limits that will be placed on those hearings. Recent state court decisions have held that public meetings that extend late into the evening cannot reasonably be considered to "accessible" to the general public. Therefore, it is better to place time limits on public hearings in the planning board's by-laws and state the procedures by which a public hearing will be continued.

Adoption of the Growth Policy

Montana statute in 76-1-602, MCA through 76-1-604, MCA sets out the basic process that a local government must use to officially adopt the growth policy. Legal notice must be given and public hearings on the policy must be held. Adequate time must be taken to consider and incorporate the public's ideas and suggestions into the proposed growth policy. Making changes suggested by the public will both improve the final product and increase public support for it.

Prior to holding the legally required hearings, a series of more informal and informational public meetings should be held in order to solicit public input on the proposed growth policy. The Montana Department of Commerce booklet entitled The Community Needs Assessment Process, describes several different methods for involving the public and provides examples of some of the creative ways in which Montana communities have encouraged citizen participation in their community planning programs. (See website: <http://comdev.mt.gov/>)

The final adopted growth policy may be published as a single document including the maps, drawings, photographs, tables and charts. The proposed land use map showing desired future development patterns is sometimes included as a folded map inside the front or back cover. A convenient size for the final document is 8 1/2 x 11 inches, bound in a loose-leaf binder or other form that makes it easy to insert updates or changes. The publication should not be so expensively produced that it prevents its availability and practical usefulness. More and more communities are making their growth policies, as well as subdivision and zoning regulations, available through the local government's Internet website.

Appendix E is a checklist that can be used by communities as a final check to make sure that all the required contents for a growth policy have been addressed.

CHAPTER 5 - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GROWTH POLICY

General

One of the findings of the 1999 EQC report, *Planning for Growth in Montana*, stated:

Planning (including capital improvements planning), zoning, and subdivision review are tools that complement each other and that should be used together. More emphasis should be placed on planning and implementing regulations. Some Montana urban communities and a few rural areas have successfully addressed growth through planning and zoning."

A number of tools are available to help implement a growth policy; some are regulatory such as building codes, codes for abatement of deteriorated and abandoned properties, subdivision regulations, or zoning. Adopting regulations dealing with land use, building standards, or septic system installation, are a common means of implementing growth policies. In order for a plan to be truly effective, the planning jurisdiction may need to implement various types of regulations. Local government has the ability to use a variety of land use regulations such as subdivision regulations, zoning, development permit regulations, floodplain regulations, and lakeshore regulations.

Other implementation tools are non-regulatory including capital improvements planning, conservation easements, open space bonds to acquire land for parks or trails, or sponsoring applications for community improvement projects for state or federal grant programs. Planning, scheduling and financing the construction of water and sewer extensions, streets, and other public facilities can significantly save tax dollars, and can influence the location and timing of new development. A community can address problems related to affordable housing or neighborhood blight and deterioration by securing funding to provide assistance for rehabilitation of existing housing, construction of new housing, or demolition of vacant, abandoned buildings. Conservation easements can be used to prevent intrusion of development into productive agricultural land or prime wildlife habitat or critical natural areas. These and other tools will be discussed in more detail below.

Relationship of Growth Policy to Land Use Regulations

The growth policy is a non-binding, non-regulatory document that is developed through a public process that identifies land use issues and gives direction for dealing with those issues. Regulations, in contrast, carry out the direction and policy of the plan by articulating in specific language any requirements that govern the use or development of land.

Montana law requires that zoning and development permit regulations conform to an adopted plan. In the case of *Little v. Flathead County*, the Montana Supreme Court ruled that land use regulations must closely conform to the master plan (growth policy). In fact, before amendments to a zoning ordinance may be made, the plan may have to be amended to ensure that the zoning amendments will be consistent with the plan or growth policy. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that land use regulations are drafted and enforced consistently and within the context of a broad, carefully considered, public purpose. The plan is the public's expression of its long-term vision for how their community should develop. Regulations adopted through a thorough and comprehensive planning process are less likely to be arbitrary than those adopted in a hurried fashion or on an ad hoc basis.

Prior adoption of a growth policy is not a prerequisite for a local government to adopt subdivision regulations. In fact, state law requires all units of local government to adopt and enforce subdivision regulations, regardless of whether they have a growth policy. However, local governments that have adopted growth policies can draft more effective subdivision regulations. The Montana Local Planning Enabling Act (76-1-606, MCA) requires that subdivision regulations be in accordance with any adopted growth policy. The Montana Subdivision and Platting Act (76-3-608, MCA) outlines criteria for local government subdivision review. The planning statute (76-1-601, MCA) provides that the

growth policy may address these subdivision review criteria and *“evaluate the effect of subdivision on the criteria”*.

Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision regulations regulate the process of dividing land into lots and providing public facilities (e.g., roads, water, sewer, storm drainage) to the lots. The platting and creation of lots is not only the first phase in development; land subdivision, for all practical purposes, permanently determines the long-term pattern of land development and infrastructure for the community. Therefore, proper public review of proposed land divisions is vital to:

1. prevent or minimize adverse impacts on public health and safety, the natural environment, and wildlife,
2. ensure desirable future land use patterns, and
3. allow cost-effective provision of public services, thereby reducing tax expenditures and more efficient delivery of public services.

The Montana Subdivision and Platting Act (MSPA) requires all units of local government to adopt and enforce subdivision regulations, and to review and decide on development proposals that would divide land into parcels of less than 160 acres, construct one or more condominiums, or provide multiple spaces for mobile homes or recreational camping vehicles.

A subdivision must be properly surveyed, comply with local design standards, and provide legal and physical access and utility easements. Also, in reviewing subdivision proposals, local officials must issue written findings of fact that consider the effect the development would have on agriculture, agricultural water user facilities, the natural environment, wildlife and wildlife habitat, local services, and the public health and safety. In addition, the written findings of fact must address the other criteria required by state law. (See section 76-3-608, MCA)

The Montana Sanitation in Subdivisions Act (MSIS) was enacted to ensure proper sewage and solid waste disposal, water supply, and drainage in subdivisions. Under the MSIS, the Department of Environmental Quality must approve the sanitation facilities proposed for a subdivision. Thus, a subdivision proposal must receive two separate approvals - local approval under the MSPA, and state approval of sanitation facilities under the MSIS.

Zoning Regulations

Traditional zoning is the legal method by which local governments protect the public health, safety and welfare by dividing jurisdictions into use districts (zones), restricting various uses to certain zones, and imposing requirements that the permitted uses must meet. Zoning is not a radical idea and it's not new. As early as the 1800's, city governments in America were preventing slaughterhouses from locating in residential neighborhoods to prevent odor and noise problems, and requiring adequate separation space between buildings to prevent the spread of fire. These early restrictions on land uses benefited both the general public and private property owners. Modern zoning regulations still focus on preventing problems by separating incompatible uses and by requiring uses to meet standards that protect both public and private property owners.

New York City adopted the first modern zoning ordinance in 1916. Zoning is now considered the basic means of implementing land use plans all across the country. It has been thoroughly reviewed by state and federal courts and the legal precedents are well established. The basic premise of zoning is that, in return for accepting limitations on the type of development allowed on his or her property, the property owner gains predictability about the types of development that can occur around them and the opportunity to comment on the potential impact of proposed adjacent

development before it occurs.

One basic objective of zoning is to separate incompatible uses to prevent the adverse or undesirable effects they can have on one another. Another objective of zoning is to achieve a quality and character of development that ensures attractive, safe and healthy communities. Zoning is the only way to regulate density, construction standards, and land uses. The subdivision review process cannot stop changes in neighborhood land use. The issues of density and intrusion of incompatible uses into residential areas are what zoning is designed to address. Separating incompatible uses through zoning often may be the most direct and least costly means of protecting property values, maintaining a viable business district or a pleasant and safe residential neighborhood, or assuring functional and safe industrial and commercial areas. Thus, zoning can provide very real benefits to citizens and communities.

In order for zoning to be effective (and legal), the zoning regulations must be consistent with the goals and objectives identified in the growth policy. Because zoning regulates the location of various uses, the zoning map, showing the precise boundaries of each use zone, is one essential part of the zoning regulations. The other essential component is clear, unambiguous text that specifies the required standards, necessary procedures, circumstances for requesting appeals, and enforcement and administrative requirements.

Zoning was strongly promoted in the 1920's by the U.S. Department of Commerce under Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover (and later President), during the Calvin Coolidge Administration in order to support local economic development. Zoning was viewed as a means for communities to reserve adequate and appropriate land with access to rail transportation for commercial and industrial development and to separate these activities from residential development. It was thought that allowing residential development in industrial areas would make it more difficult to assemble land for industrial development and might also lead to complaints regarding smell, noise, or smoke that would discourage industrial development. Another rationale for zoning was to encourage better-planned and more visually attractive communities in order to encourage business investment and growth. The Standard State Zoning Enabling Act of 1922 published under Secretary Hoover became the model that most states adopted as enabling legislation for municipal zoning. Montana adopted its municipal zoning enabling statute, based on the Commerce model, in 1929.

Despite what some critics say, zoning does provide for strong protection of property rights, including due process guarantees such as an appeals process to a board of adjustment and provisions for court review of zoning decisions. When the issue of property rights is raised in opposition to local planning efforts, it is often in the context of the right of an owner of undeveloped land to develop it as he or she sees fit. There is seldom much discussion about the rights of existing homeowners or other property owners to have some protection against adjacent incompatible development that could substantially reduce the value or enjoyment of their property.

For most people, the purchase of a home is the most significant investment they make. The basic appeal of zoning has always been based on the predictability and protection it can provide to property owners, and in particular, homeowners, regarding the type of development that may occur near them. In unzoned areas, property owners have virtually no way to effectively influence the development occurring around them. Some subdivisions have covenants but these do not regulate land uses in the area outside the subdivision itself. Covenants also have the drawback of requiring property owners or a homeowners association to sue a neighbor to assure enforcement.

Many developers also support zoning and for good reason. Zoning offers predictability and protection for real estate developers and investors. The loneliest person around is the subdivider proposing development in an undeveloped, unzoned area. Rarely does anyone living in the area come forward in support of a new subdivision. The virtue of zoning is that it is proactive: the appropriate types of land use and density for an area are discussed and agreed upon, in advance, outside the emotional debate involving any particular development. For both existing property owners and the subdivider,

there is predictability about the basic types of development that are acceptable in a particular area. Within zoned areas, the question of land use and density has already been subjected to public debate and a decision made. Without zoning, each subdivision proposal is on its own, and typically generates complaints about density, traffic, intrusion of incompatible land uses, changes in the area lifestyle, and so on.

Zoning is a very flexible tool. Communities can tailor their zoning regulations to fit their goals and their needs, from use of detailed municipal codes to very simplified regulations for low density, rural areas. One Montana county has adopted a development permit system that does not designate land uses at all. Instead it sets minimum development standards for access to county roads, road grades, setbacks from water bodies and roads, lighting, and water supply and sewage treatment.

Ineffective zoning regulation can result from faulty drafting, or weak or inconsistent enforcement of individual zoning ordinances. Lack of explicit development policies, indiscriminate granting of variances, and lack of public support have rendered some zoning regulations ineffective. The reasons zoning may fail to be effective would likely be that citizens and local officials are not aware of how zoning can solve specific problems; local officials are not committed to proper enforcement; citizens really do not want effective regulations; or the regulations are unreasonable or do not reflect thoughtful planning before adoption. Zoning can be an effective tool if the public understands the benefits of zoning and supports it and if the regulations are properly drafted and consistently and fairly enforced.

Many Montana cities and towns have effectively enforced zoning regulations for years. In counties experiencing rapid growth, there is increasing interest in grass roots neighborhood planning efforts and, at the choice of residents in the planning area, zoning to regulate land use. More rural areas in Montana are interested in zoning for the same reasons that zoning is so common all across the country: it appeals to the basic self-interest of most property owners while providing significant benefits for the community as a whole.

In Montana, three different statutes authorize local governments to enact zoning regulations:

1. Cities and towns may adopt and enforce zoning ordinances under the Municipal Zoning Enabling Act (76-2-301, MCA);
2. The second zoning enabling statute, the County Planning and Zoning Commission Act (76-2-101, MCA), allows a county to enact land use regulations for an area within the county where at least 60 percent of the property owners sign a petition requesting formation of a district and adoption of regulations. (This alternative for county zoning is often referred to as "Part One Zoning" because of its location in the MCA.)
3. Counties may enact zoning under the County Zoning Enabling Act (76-2-201, MCA). (This alternative for county zoning is often referred to as "Part Two Zoning" because of its location in the MCA.)

Relationship of the Growth Policy to Zoning Regulations: Both the Municipal Zoning Enabling Act and the County Zoning Enabling Act require that the local government have an adopted growth policy for the jurisdiction, and that the zoning regulations "*be made in accordance with*" the policy. The statute authorizing zoning by petition (Part One Zoning) does not require the county to have an adopted growth policy, but the planning and zoning commission must prepare a "*development pattern along with accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive matter*" for the district that identifies the desired location or requirements for future development. Under the new law, new zoning districts cannot be created without a compliant growth policy after October 1, 2001.

Board of Adjustment: Under any of the three zoning enabling statutes, local zoning regulations must provide a process for hearing and deciding appeals. For municipal and county zoning, the governing

body is required to appoint a board of adjustment to make special exceptions, grant variances, and hear appeals of decisions by the zoning officer. The purpose of the appeal process is to allow the developer, or any affected person to appeal a zoning decision without having to go directly to court. A property owner also may appeal for relief from zoning requirements if, because of the shape, configuration, topography or other circumstance of his particular property, requiring him to comply with the requirements would create real difficulty or hardship. Other persons may appeal if they feel that granting a zoning permit will cause them harm.

Interim Zoning Regulations: Municipalities and counties are authorized to adopt interim land use regulations while a growth policy is being prepared and adopted. The purpose of interim zoning is to protect the integrity of the prospective policy from incompatible development during the time the policy is being prepared and adopted.

Protest of County Zoning: Under the County Zoning Enabling Act, when 40 percent or more of the property owners protest a proposed zoning regulation, the county commissioners may not proceed with adoption of the proposed zoning for at least one year.

The state enabling statutes impose very few requirements for the substantive content of the regulations. As long as they satisfy reasonableness and due process requirements, local officials have broad discretion to draft and adopt regulations that suit their community's needs and satisfy the desires and expectations of the local citizens.

Extraterritorial Provisions: The Municipal Zoning Enabling Act allows a city or town to adopt extraterritorial zoning -- regulating land use in the unincorporated area contiguous to the city limits. (First class cities can extend their zoning up to three miles, second-class cities up to two miles, and third class cities or towns up to one mile beyond the city or town limits.) The rationale for this extraterritorial zoning authority is to allow a municipality to ensure that adjacent growth will be well designed and compatible with the land use patterns in the city, given the likelihood that the area may eventually be annexed into the city at some time in the future.

Development Permit Regulations

Many planners and local officials in Montana have expressed interest in more flexible alternatives to traditional zoning as a means to regulate land use. One alternative that can be enacted under existing state enabling statutes is a system referred to by a number of terms: permit system, performance zoning, performance standards, and development standards. In this manual, the term "development permit regulations" is used to include all of the various land use permit systems. Development permit regulations are a form of zoning.

Development permit regulations focus primarily on the character or quality of new development, with less concern regarding the location of the development. Development permit regulations may be adopted under any of the three zoning enabling statutes and under the same procedures set forth for zoning. As with conventional zoning, the regulations must provide for an appeals process.

Because development permit regulations implement development policy, the growth policy should be written so that a logical rationale flows from statements of planning issues or concerns, through the statements of goals and objectives to statements of development policy. Specific regulations should be tied to explicit policies; policies should be tied to clear goals. If clear goals and explicit policies have been adopted, appropriate regulations should readily emerge. The expressed concerns of citizens and governing officials, and the identified land use problems, will also help suggest what types of regulations and what degree of restriction on development is appropriate for each jurisdiction.

1. Development Standards

Development permit regulations that simply state the standards or requirements new development

must meet are the easiest form of land use regulation to draft and enforce. If the growth policy includes clear and explicit policy statements, will be far easier to draft development standards to implement the policies. Development standards do not restrict the types of development allowed in specific geographic areas. Instead, they are an attempt to mitigate adverse aspects of development that might otherwise conflict with the surrounding environment or neighborhood.

Development standards are commonly drafted to regulate:

- Traffic: street widths and grades, street drainage, access points, circulation networks.
- Off-street parking and loading area: number of spaces, access, circulation.
- Access by emergency vehicles: street and cul-de-sac widths, road grades and curves.
- Unsuitable areas: bedrock, flood hazard, high fire hazard, steep slopes, high groundwater, lake and stream shores, unstable soils, and wetlands.
- Effects on agriculture: protect irrigation systems, livestock, and water supplies.
- Buffering or screening of adjacent uses: height, location, and materials.
- Signs: size, height, location, materials, and lighting.
- Setbacks: from streets, lot lines, surface waters.
- Lighting: residential and commercial.

2. Point Systems

Adopting requirements that outright prohibit or require certain actions may not be feasible or desirable, even though the regulations would help achieve a public purpose. The requirements or prohibitions may be too restrictive to meet legal or constitutional tests. In other cases, the requirements may not be politically acceptable to local citizens or the elected officials.

Some development permit regulations incorporate a point system that awards points to encourage desirable actions and assigns negative points to discourage undesirable actions. A development's composite score determines whether or not it receives approval. Such point systems often are considered to be more flexible (and thus less restrictive) because a developer may offset a low score on one provision with high scores on other provisions. Because of this flexibility, and the fact that awarding points is very different from the precise, restrictive requirements of traditional zoning, point systems may be more readily accepted in rural areas and small towns. Also, in addition to offsetting low scores, the local government can reward developers with high scores through incentives such as paying part of the cost of constructing certain improvements, such as roads, utility lines, or storm drainage.

The purpose of a point system is to encourage developers to take, or not take, actions that the local government is unwilling or unable to outright mandate or prohibit. The following are examples of actions that are desirable or undesirable, but the local government may not want to require or prohibit these actions completely:

Encourage:

- Affordable housing
- Appropriate architecture
- Cluster development
- Development in preferred locations:
 - near existing services
 - in or adjacent to communities
 - less productive lands
- Energy conservation
- Higher density
- Landscaping

- Preservation of natural areas or access to public lands
- Provision of open space or trails
- Underground utilities
- Walkways, bikeways

Discourage:

- Development in undesirable locations
 - earthquake faults
 - floodplains
 - high fire hazard areas
 - prime agricultural land
 - prime wildlife areas
 - riparian corridors
 - sensitive areas
 - steep slopes
 - unsuitable soils & bedrock
 - wetlands
- Strip commercial development

Point systems are more difficult to draft and administer because of the necessity to establish a reasonable and logical relationship between point values and the relative importance of each provision, and to create a proper balance among the various point values. In addition, assigning point values to a particular proposed development can be very subjective.

Floodplain Regulations

Floodplain regulations are enforced to prevent loss of life and excessive property damage; protect public health and safety; and reduce public tax expenditures for emergency evacuation and restoration. In addition to preventing property loss and human injury, floodplain regulations indirectly protect wetlands, riparian areas, and natural stream banks.

If the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) has adopted delineated 100-year floodplains within a local government's jurisdiction, then that local government is required by law to administer regulations for development in those floodplains. Both federal and state agencies have set minimum standards regarding types of development allowed in delineated 100-year floodplains. Delineated 100-year floodplains are those lands bordering a stream that are inundated by a flood event equaled or exceeded, on average, once every 100 years. This means that in any year, there is a one percent chance that a 100-year flood will occur. The DNRC officially delineates 100-year floodplains, using detailed hydrological models, as well as topographic and historic data.

A floodplain comprises two zones: the "floodway" that carries moving flood waters of faster velocities, and the "flood fringe" that consists of the flood storage of backed up water and backwater areas with low water depths and velocities. In the floodway, prohibited uses include: residential, commercial and industrial structures. Prohibited uses in the floodway and flood fringe include: land fills, septic systems, and storage of toxic, flammable, or explosive materials.

For more information on floodplain regulations, contact the county floodplain administrator, or the Montana DNRC Water Resources Division, 1424 9th Avenue, Helena, MT 59620-1601, Floodplain Management Manager at (406) 444-6654; website: http://dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water_op/floodplain/default.asp

Lakeshore Regulations

Montana law (75-7-201 *et seq.*, MCA) authorizes local governments to adopt lakeshore regulations to protect the shore or bank of natural lakes and man-made reservoirs. Lakeshore regulations apply to any construction or shoreline alteration within the lakeshore protection zone - the land within 20 horizontal feet of the mean annual high-water mark. Lakeshore regulations also can be adopted under zoning statutes.

Conservation Easements

A conservation easement (76-6-101 *et seq.*, MCA) is a voluntary legal agreement a landowner enters into to restrict the type and amount of development that may occur on his property. Such an easement ensures that the resource values of the land will be protected according to the terms of the contract. Easements may be granted either in perpetuity, or for a minimum of 15 years with an option to renew.

A landowner may grant an easement to a public agency or to a qualified private tax-exempt organization. If the conservation easement meets federal requirements, property owners may be entitled to reductions in income and estate taxes. Each easement is different, and must be tailored to the specific needs of the landowner, while assuring that legitimate conservation objectives are met. Conservation easements may prevent subdivision development; construction of new residential, commercial and industrial structures; activities resulting in soil erosion or water pollution; mining; and degradation of fish and wildlife habitat. Local governments can work with tax-exempt organizations and property owners to promote and facilitate preservation of productive agricultural lands, or other lands that contribute to the values and assets of the community. Under Montana law, the local planning authority is required to review conservation easements (76-6-206, MCA).

Capital Improvements Plan and the Capital Budget

Among the findings of the 1999 EQC report, *Planning for Growth in Montana* were the following:

- *Development in areas where services already exist is usually more cost-effective than random development. Development in and around urban areas should be encouraged.*
- *Planning for and paying for development of infrastructure is a key element of encouraging development in and around urban areas.*

An important tool for implementing growth policy goals and objectives is the use of a community capital improvements plan and corresponding capital budget. Capital improvements are major, high cost public facilities or public works that have a life of two years or more and that cannot be funded from one year's operating budget. Capital improvements include local government infrastructure such as public water systems, wastewater systems, streets, roads, bridges, law enforcement facilities, parks, and so on. A "Capital Improvements Plan" (CIP) helps communities identify their public facility needs, establish project priorities, and create a long-range program for the scheduling and funding of construction or repair projects. The CIP should be prepared, updated, and reviewed annually in conjunction with the local government's annual budget process and used to prioritize budgetary needs. The adoption of a CIP is simply good business for local governments. It can help your community, or county, anticipate upcoming capital expenditures, and more effectively manage construction, maintenance, and repair costs related to public facilities. To appropriate money to pay for the projects that are scheduled in the CIP, the local governing body needs to adopt a capital budget as part of its annual budget.

The objective of the CIP is to match needed improvement projects with revenue and financing sources to ensure that public facilities will be repaired, expanded, or constructed as to support future growth, public health and safety, or other community needs. State and federal grants and loans are

often used to help fund some of the projects in a community's CIP. How, when, and where public facilities are provided greatly affects the pattern of future land development and the public cost of providing these facilities.

There are many benefits to preparing and implementing a CIP. The CIP furthers the growth policy's development goals and objectives by encouraging development to locate where adequate facilities (such as community public water and sewer systems) are available. This reduces the cost of new development and growth for local governments, developers, and residents. A CIP can be used to encourage land development where and when a community wants it, and also to reduce land development pressures in areas where a community considers certain types of development inappropriate. Developers and business persons benefit from a CIP because they will have a better idea as to where and when capital improvements are planned by the local government. Another benefit is that a CIP can help local governments obtain grant funds for construction of public facilities from state and federal agencies.

The growth policy infrastructure strategy should discuss the needed capital improvements in general terms. State law requires that the growth policy *include "a strategy for development, maintenance, and replacement of public infrastructure, including drinking water systems, wastewater treatment facilities, sewer systems, solid waste facilities, fire protection facilities, roads, and bridges."* The local government usually sets up a committee to develop a CIP and advise the governing body on the capital budget.

A CIP should contain specific information in order to be useful and effective including the following information:

1. An inventory of existing facilities and their general condition (This information should be general and will typically be obtained from the persons responsible for managing and operating the system. It is not expected that a detailed engineering analysis be performed to obtain this information);
2. Population projections and their impact on existing facilities;
3. Identification and prioritization of needs or projects;
4. Estimate of the year projects are scheduled to be accomplished;
5. Estimated cost for each of the projects;
6. Identification of the amount and potential sources of funding for each of the projects; and
7. Identification of the timing and any other specific requirements associated with obtaining funding for the projects.

For more information, see the Department of Commerce publication, "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLANNING: A Strategic Tool For Planning And Financing Public Infrastructure" (website: <http://comdev.mt.gov/>). In addition, the website for the Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Action Coordinating Team (W₂ASACT) has information on potential funding sources for capital improvements: <http://dnrc.mt.gov/cardd/ResDevBureau/wasact/default.asp>.

Special Plans

Special plans should be prepared for activities that are either beyond the required content of the growth policy, or that warrant specific attention. These plans should be incorporated into the growth policy and should generate additional specific goals and objectives. For example, in order to implement downtown redevelopment or historic district preservation programs, urban or neighborhood

renewal plans need to be formulated that focus in detail on a specific geographic area, and on policies and recommendations dealing with redevelopment or historic preservation. Section 76-1-601(3)(a) and (b), MCA authorizes local governments to include one or more neighborhood plans in the growth policy.

☐ Housing Plans

To effectively address local needs for affordable housing, a local government should prepare a housing plan. The housing plan will help local government officials to fully understand their housing needs and identify steps to improve local housing. Housing plans can also help the jurisdiction to qualify for state or federal housing grant programs. Housing plans quantify the number and type of existing housing units, units owned by low and moderate-income families, units in need of rehabilitation, and the additional needed units within various price and rental ranges. The Department of Commerce, Housing and Community Development Divisions, have available publications that provide guidance on the topics of housing rehabilitation and housing plans. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program has published a manual entitled Designing and Initiating a Small Community Housing Program. This book includes information on conducting a housing needs assessment, and an easy step-by-step process for assembling a housing plan. Sample housing plans for the City of Red Lodge and the City of Miles City are also included. Although the Montana Growth Policy law does not require a full-fledged housing plan, the information in the above-listed booklet may be helpful. Websites: <http://housing.mt.gov/> and http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_cdbg.asp.

☐ Economic Development Plans

Economic development plans focus on opportunities to retain and expand employment, and on minimizing constraints to economic growth. Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDs) can help communities qualify for economic development funding through the U.S. Economic Development Administration and the Montana Department of Commerce. Other examples of special plans are: parks and recreation plans, agricultural plans, open space plans, transportation plans, neighborhood plans, pedestrian trail plans, urban renewal plan, and plans to address specific impacts, such as from coal or hard rock mining or energy development.

Community Improvement Projects

Another non-regulatory implementation tool can be securing state or federal grants to fund a community improvement project. Many Montana communities have addressed problems related to affordable housing or neighborhood blight and deterioration by securing funding to provide assistance for rehabilitation of existing housing, construction of new housing, or demolition of vacant, abandoned buildings. Recently, the communities of Ekalaka, Medicine Lake, and Stanford have applied successfully for Community Development Block Grants to demolish abandoned, vacant buildings in order to improve the appearance of the community and encourage reinvestment. In addition, they have rehabilitated substandard, deteriorated homes to improve living conditions for lower income households while creating a strong visual impact on their communities. Ekalaka, alone, has demolished 43 vacant properties and rehabilitated 23 homes, resulting in a dramatic transformation of the community's appearance.

Several communities have organized similar "bootstrap" demolition and community clean up efforts using local resources alone such as involving volunteer fire departments and civic groups to combat neighborhood decay. When dilapidated buildings are removed, it can change the whole appearance of a neighborhood or community and the attitude of the residents, as well. Other communities have organized improvements to parks and playgrounds, baseball fields, sidewalks, or street lighting or conducted annual "paint up, fix up" campaigns to make their community more attractive and appealing.

Many communities have used the Community Transportation Enhancement Program (CTEP) administered by the Montana Department of Transportation (Website: <http://www.mdt.mt.gov/business/ctep/>) to fund a variety of community improvement projects. CTEP-eligible projects include:

1. Facilities for pedestrians and bicycles such as benches, bicycle racks, lanes, paths, shoulders, sidewalks, walkways, shelters, and parking facilities.
2. Provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists:
3. Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites, acquisition of property for vehicle pullouts at a scenic location or historic site.
4. Scenic or historic highways programs, including provision of tourist and welcome center facilities, or informational signing along historic trails, such as the Lewis and Clark Trail or the Bozeman Trail.
5. Landscaping and other scenic beautification including landscaping or other scenic beautification methods such as period lighting or sprinkler systems.
6. Historic preservation.
7. Rehabilitation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities including historic railroad facilities and the restoration or preservation of "publicly owned" railroad depots, locomotives, antique automobile museums and displays, etc.
8. Preservation of abandoned railway corridors including conversion for pedestrian or bicycle trails and placement of informational signage.
9. Control and removal of outdoor advertising.
10. Archaeological planning and research that has a direct relationship to the transportation system such as the Lewis and Clark Trail or the Bozeman Trail.
11. Environmental mitigation to address water pollution due to highway runoff or reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality while maintaining habitat connectivity.
12. Establishment of transportation museums.

Other Potential Implementation Tools

- Park districts
- Water quality districts
- Annexation
- Development impact fees
- Sewer and water connection policies/adequate public facilities ordinance
- Development design guidelines
- Historic preservation plans and programs
- Downtown revitalization – Main Street Program
- Open space bond
- Neighborhood councils

Chapter 6 – EVALUATION OF THE GROWTH POLICY

Changes will occur over time within every community. New issues will arise or issues that were previously not so important may become serious concerns. Local planning programs need to address changes that occur within the community by regularly evaluating community needs and priorities, and the tools the planning program provides to respond to them.

Evaluation is a key step in community planning. In fact, sections 76-1-601 (2)(t)(ii) and (iii), MCA require the local government to include as part of the growth policy *"a list of conditions that will lead to a revision of the growth policy; and a timetable for reviewing the growth policy at least once every 5 years and revising the policy if necessary."*

Evaluation encourages the community to monitor and improve the planning process and planning products. Periodic evaluation provides an opportunity to adjust the goals and objectives as issues, circumstances, or needs change. The planning board, staff, and governing body should meet and evaluate the plan and the tools used to implement it. The board will want to review the previous year's work. Specific evaluation criteria can, be developed, such as:

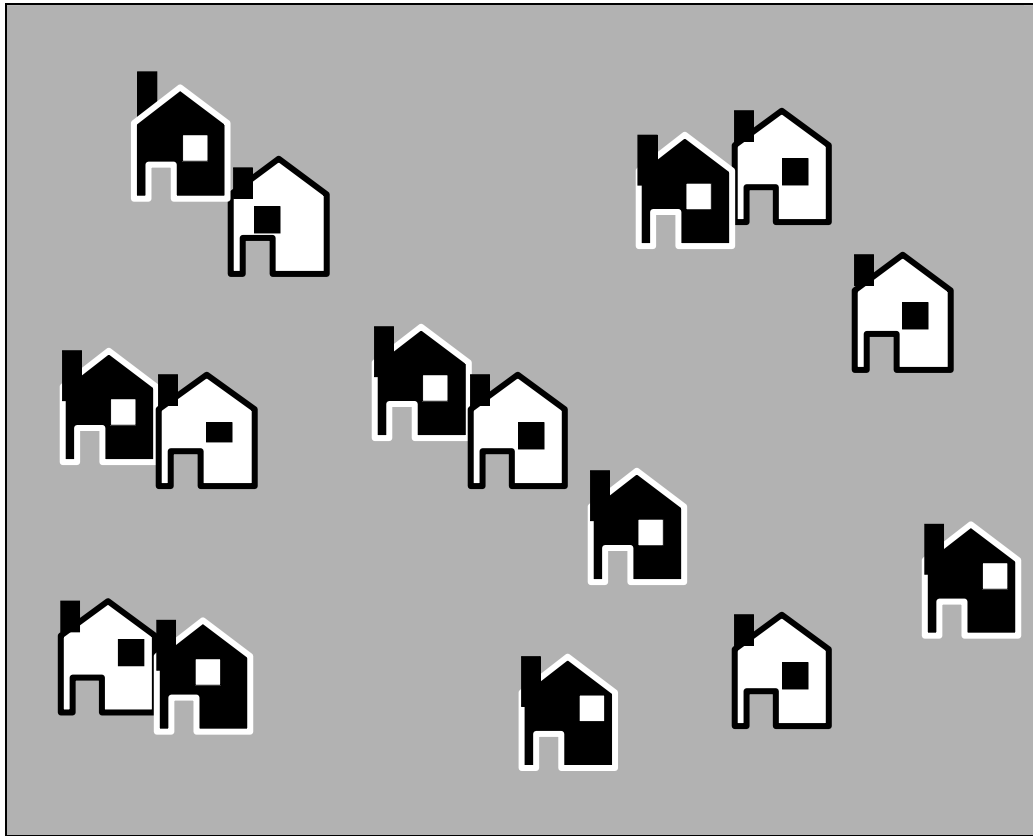
- Are the community's goals and objectives current and valid?
- Have circumstances, information, assumptions, needs, priorities, or legal framework changed?
- Does additional public input suggest the need to make changes?
- Is the community planning process and the related implementation tools "working"?
- Where have problems occurred?
- What specific modifications would improve our community's planning process?
- How can this plan better serve the expressed desires of the public and community needs?

It is helpful to evaluate both the planning process (such as on-going public participation) as well as specific implementation tools (such as the local government's subdivision regulations or capital improvements plan). While evaluation can be ongoing, it is also helpful to set evaluation "benchmarks" based on specific work tasks.

For further assistance on related to growth policies, please contact the Montana Department of Commerce, Community Development Division at: phone: (406) 841-2770; fax: (406) 841-2771; e-mail: comdev@mt.gov or check our website: <http://comdev.mt.gov/>. In addition, Appendix D lists a number of Internet websites that may provide useful background information for preparing or revising a local growth policy.

APPENDIX A

Urban and Rural Growth in Montana



MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MAY, 2001

Urban and Rural Growth in Montana

Introduction

The availability of adequate infrastructure is crucial to the success of efforts to provide affordable housing and livable communities for all Montanans. Local governments traditionally provide safe drinking water, treat wastewater, accommodate storm water runoff, construct streets and sidewalks, and other public facilities, such as parks, to make their communities livable. In the case of new residential construction, the extent to which the cost of providing infrastructure must be borne by homebuyers rather than by the community at large plays a significant role in determining the sale price of a home.

The ability of Montana's local governments to provide infrastructure for new developments affects citizens' decisions as to where new housing growth will occur, whether occurring within the boundaries of Montana's incorporated cities and towns or in outlying areas. A new state law provides encouragement for Montana local governments to develop policies related to community growth, including residential development. The 1999 Montana Legislature updated an old tool for community development and land use planning – the *comprehensive plan* or *master plan*. Counties, cities, and towns have been authorized to adopt master plans, but under the new law (often referred to as Senate Bill 97), community plans, now termed “growth policies”, must meet certain minimum requirements. The specific requirements for a community growth policy are set forth in section 76-1-601 of the Montana Code Annotated. One of the required elements of a “growth policy” is the preparation of a strategy for development, maintenance, and replacement of public infrastructure.

New Housing Constructed in Unincorporated Areas – The Effect on Housing Costs and Infrastructure

One factor that complicates the provision of infrastructure is that many Montanans have chosen to build their homes outside the boundaries of incorporated cities and towns which have, in the past, historically supplied the infrastructure and accompanying services for new homes built within the state. In many counties, for a variety of reasons, a significant percentage of newer housing is now located outside the limits of cities and towns in unincorporated areas, usually within commuting distance of an existing city or town. In some cases, the only vacant lots available for housing development that are affordable to low and moderate income families are located in these outlying, unincorporated areas.

Montana county governments and special districts are being thrust into new roles dealing with provision of infrastructure for residential development that were earlier reserved for cities and towns, with all the accompanying financial challenges that go along with paying for the necessary public works. How will this trend of new residential growth in unincorporated areas affect the ability to provide a wide variety of housing at an affordable price for all Montanans?

Quite often infrastructure can cost up to one-third of the purchase price of a home building site or lot. In some cases, when development occurs in outlying areas where land is initially cheaper and little community infrastructure is provided, homebuyers end up paying much higher transportation and commuting costs that end up, in effect, being a hidden, but long term housing cost in addition to the on-going, monthly mortgage payment.

Montana local governments that attempt to provide the infrastructure for new residences contiguous to existing development or by encouraging the “in-fill” of existing, vacant lots within existing, incorporated areas are faced with the financial challenge of replacing aging infrastructure or sharing in infrastructure costs with developers in order to attempt to keep housing prices affordable. To assist local governments attempting to grapple with these complex issues, the Department of Commerce

offers the following overview of data showing the extent to which growth has occurred within the boundaries of Montana's incorporated cities and towns compared to unincorporated areas. County residents and the inhabitants of our cities and towns, acting through their elected officials will be increasingly called upon to make the development decisions that will shape the character of our state for many decades to come.

Where Growth is Occurring

According to U.S. Census information, Montana's population increased 30% in the last 30 years, increasing from 694,409 in 1970 to 902,195 in 2000. However, population growth patterns have not been distributed evenly over the state. Population statistics, separated into incorporated municipalities versus remaining unincorporated areas, are exhibiting different trends, with incorporated municipal areas increasing 13% and unincorporated areas increasing 57% in population between 1970 and 2000, as shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

MONTANA POPULATION REPORTED BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-2000 % Change
Incorporated Cities and Towns	427,850	437,273	453,884	484,384	13%
Unincorporated Areas	266,559	349,417	345,181	417,811	57%
Total Montana	694,409	786,690	799,065	902,195	30%

The unincorporated areas' growth rates would be even larger if there had not been annexations and related changes in city and town boundaries. A key example would be Missoula County where, with the City of Missoula's annexations, the unincorporated area population declined from 42,665 in 1980 to 38,749 in 2000.

There are other patterns evident in the population growth trends. Many rural areas of eastern Montana have seen significant population declines, with more urbanized areas in the eastern portion of the state growing. On the other hand, many of the formerly rural western portions of the state have gained significant population. Together, these statistics paint a complicated picture of the effects of growth for policy makers.

This report examines population figures not only to determine overall future trends, but to present information to local policy makers regarding population growth that has already occurred, especially within unincorporated areas that may likely require major infrastructure improvements in the upcoming decades. For instance, in the Evergreen area northeast of Kalispell, increasing development densities in unincorporated areas have necessitated the connection of residential and commercial development to the City of Kalispell's municipal central wastewater system to protect local groundwater supplies that have become threatened by increasing septic tank discharges to the local aquifer. As a consequence, the local wastewater district within the unincorporated area had to finance revenue bonds, supplemented by federal and state grant funds, to finance the construction of new wastewater lines. Each month residents pay a portion of the debt service for these revenue bonds in addition to regular operation and maintenance costs incorporated in their monthly wastewater bill.

Table 2 illustrates the growth rates between 1970 and 2000 for the fifteen fastest growing counties in Montana for this time period. Note that Ravalli County has experienced the greatest percent of change, increasing by 150% in population since 1970. Gallatin County has experienced a rate of 109% population growth since 1970. Jefferson County almost doubled in population between 1970 and 2000, growing 92% for this time period. Broadwater, Flathead, Lake, and Stillwater counties grew over 70% during this time. Lewis and Clark, Missoula, and Rosebud counties grew over 50%. Finally, Carbon, Madison, Park, Sanders, and Yellowstone counties all exceeded the overall state growth rate of 30% for the three decades, 1970-2000.

TABLE 2

**15 FASTEST GROWING COUNTIES (1970 – 2000)
MONTANA COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST POPULATION GROWTH**

COUNTY	POPULATION 1970	POPULATION 2000	% OF CHANGE
Ravalli County	14,409	36,070	150%
Gallatin County	32,505	67,831	109%
Jefferson County	5,238	10,049	92%
Flathead County	39,460	74,471	89%
Lake County	14,445	26,507	84%
Stillwater County	4,632	8,195	77%
Broadwater County	2,526	4,385	74%
Lewis and Clark County	33,281	55,716	67%
Missoula County	58,263	95,802	64%
Rosebud County	6,032	9,383	56%
Yellowstone County	87,367	129,352	48%
Park County	11,197	15,694	40%
Sanders County	7,093	10,227	44%
Madison County	5,014	6,851	37%
Carbon County	7,080	9,552	35%

Table 3 provides a picture where this growth has occurred within these fifteen counties, presenting statistics for the population growth that has occurred within incorporated cities and towns versus unincorporated areas.

TABLE 3

**YEARS 1970 - 2000
MONTANA COUNTIES WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH -
INCORPORATED VERSUS UNINCORPORATED AREAS**

AREA	POPULATION		POPULATION		% OF CHANGE 1970 - 2000
	1970	Incorp. * vs. Unincorp.	2000	Incorp. * vs. Unincorp.	
Ravalli County - Incorporated	3,866	(27%)	6,710	(19%)	74%
Ravalli County - Unincorporated	10,543	(73%)	29,360	(81%)	178%
Gallatin County - Incorporated	22,737	(70%)	37,538	(55%)	65%
Gallatin County Unincorporated	9,794	(30%)	30,293	(45%)	209%
Jefferson County - Incorporated	2,377	(45%)	2,344	(23%)	-1%
Jefferson County - Unincorporated	2,861	(55%)	7,705	(77%)	169%

AREA	POPULATION		POPULATION		% OF CHANGE 1970 - 2000
	1970	Incorp. * vs. Unincorp.	2000	Incorp. * vs. Unincorp.	
Flathead County - Incorporated	16,527	(42%)	22,900	(31%)	39%
Flathead County - Unincorporated	22,933	(58%)	51,571	(69%)	125%
Lake County - Incorporated	4,736	(33%)	6,641	(25%)	40%
Lake County - Unincorporated	9,709	(67%)	19,866	(75%)	105%
Stillwater County - Incorporated	1,173	(25%)	1,748	(21%)	49%
Stillwater County - Unincorporated	3,459	(75%)	6,447	(79%)	86%
Broadwater County - Incorporated	1,371	(54%)	1,867	(43%)	36%
Broadwater County - Unincorporated	1,155	(46%)	2,518	(57%)	118%
Lewis and Clark County- Incorporated	24,381	(73%)	27,422	(49%)	12%
Lewis and Clark County – Unincorporated	8,900	(27%)	28,294	(51%)	218%
Missoula County – Incorporated	29,497	(51%)	57,053	(60%)	93%
Missoula County – Unincorporated	28,766	(49%)	38,749	(40%)	35%
Rosebud County – Incorporated	1,873	(31%)	1,944	(21%)	4%
Rosebud County - Unincorporated	4,159	(69%)	7,439	(79%)	79%
Yellowstone County – Incorporated	66,158	(76%)	96,252	(74%)	45%
Yellowstone County -Unincorporated	21,209	(24%)	33,100	(26%)	56%
Park County – Incorporated	7,127	(63%)	7,161	(46%)	1%
Park County - Unincorporated	4,108	(37%)	8,533	(54%)	108%
Sanders County - Incorporated	3,066	(43%)	2,978	(29%)	-3%
Sanders County - Unincorporated	4,027	(57%)	7,249	(71%)	80%
Madison County – Incorporated	1,899	(38%)	2,029	(30%)	69%
Madison County - Unincorporated	3,115	(62%)	4,822	(70%)	55%
Carbon County - Incorporated	3,368	(48%)	4,066	(43%)	21%
Carbon County - Unincorporated	3,712	(52%)	5,486	(57%)	48%

*** Incorporated versus Unincorporated.**

In Ravalli County incorporated communities (Darby, Hamilton, Pinesdale, and Stevensville) grew 74% between 1970 and 2000. Unincorporated areas grew 178% during the same time. **Table 3** also includes the percent of population within incorporated areas versus unincorporated areas for the decade being reviewed. For instance, in 1970 27% of Ravalli County's population resided in incorporated areas versus 73% in unincorporated areas. By 2000, the percent residing in incorporated areas had dropped to 19% and the percent residing in unincorporated areas had risen to 81%. In Gallatin County in 1970, 70% of the county population resided in incorporated areas (Belgrade, Bozeman, Manhattan, Three Forks, and West Yellowstone) versus 30% in unincorporated areas. By 2000, the percent residing in incorporated areas had dropped to 55% and the percent residing in unincorporated areas had risen to 45%. A similar shift occurred in Jefferson County.

In Lewis and Clark County, incorporated places increased 12% from 1970 to 2000; the population within the unincorporated area of the county increased 218%. Note also that in 1970, 73% of the county population resided within an incorporated municipality, while 27% of the population resided in unincorporated areas. By 2000, population residing within the incorporated communities of Lewis and Clark County was 49%, while population within the unincorporated area was 51%, an increase from 27% in 1970.

With some exceptions, most of the fastest growing counties from 1970 to 2000 in Montana showed significant population increases within their unincorporated areas. One exception is Missoula County where the population within the incorporated area increased from 51% to 60%, while the unincorporated area decreased from 49% to 40%. A key factor in the case of Missoula County has

been the aggressive annexation policy that the City of Missoula has pursued during the last decade. The Missoula Valley has a sole source aquifer designation. It is a high priority of the community to eliminate improperly performing septic tanks contiguous to the community that may be contributing to degradation of the aquifer and connect these homes to the city's central water and wastewater system. To facilitate annexation, the City of Missoula utilized the Montana Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to pay the hook-up costs and special improvement district assessment costs for low and moderate-income households to reduce the cost burdens placed on households as a result of annexation.

The City of Missoula also aggressively sought out other local government grant and low interest loan programs to make the costs of infrastructure extensions more affordable, in particular, utilizing Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP) grants administered by the Montana Department of Commerce, State Revolving Fund low interest loans administered by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), and low interest loans and grants administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development. In addition, Missoula sought to increase its population to the 50,000 level, which would make it eligible for an automatic allocation of CDBG funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as an "Entitlement" community. Missoula successfully achieved this designation in 1998.

Table 4 presents the same categories of information for the fifteen faster growing counties depicted in **Table 3**, except population data is presented only for the last decade from 1990 to 2000. Note that the trend of major increases in growth in unincorporated areas is the trend in most counties. Of the 15 counties reviewed, 13 experienced more growth in unincorporated areas versus incorporated areas during the decade. The exception of Missoula County has already been noted. In Rosebud County, both incorporated and unincorporated areas declined by 12% during the decade.

TABLE 4
YEARS 1990 – 2000
MONTANA COUNTIES WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH -
INCORPORATED VERSUS UNINCORPORATED AREAS

<u>AREA</u>	POPULATION		POPULATION		% OF CHANGE 1990 - 2000
	1990	Incorp. * vs. Unincorp.	2000	Incorp. * vs. Unincorp.	
Ravalli County – Incorporated	5,253	(21%)	6,710	(19%)	28%
Ravalli County - Unincorporated	19,757	(79%)	29,360	(81%)	49%
Gallatin County – Incorporated	29,232	(58%)	37,538	(55%)	28%
Gallatin County Unincorporated	21,231	(42%)	30,293	(45%)	43%
Jefferson County – Incorporated	2,383	(30%)	2,344	(23%)	-2%
Jefferson County - Unincorporated	5,556	(70%)	7,705	(77%)	39%
Flathead County – Incorporated	19,206	(32%)	22,900	(31%)	19%
Flathead County – Unincorporated	40,012	(68%)	51,571	(69%)	29%
Lake County – Incorporated	5,616	(27%)	6,641	(25%)	18%
Lake County – Unincorporated	15,425	(73%)	19,866	(75%)	28%
Stillwater County – Incorporated	1,573	(24%)	1,748	(21%)	11%
Stillwater County – Unincorporated	4,963	(76%)	6,447	(79%)	30%
Broadwater County - Incorporated	1,635	(49%)	1,867	(43%)	14%
Broadwater County - Unincorporated	1,683	(51%)	2,518	(57%)	50%

AREA	POPULATION		POPULATION		% OF CHANGE 1990 - 2000
Lewis and Clark – Incorporated	26,568	(56%)	27,422	(49%)	3%
Lewis and Clark – Unincorporated	20,927	(44%)	28,294	(51%)	35%
Missoula County – Incorporated	42,918	(55%)	57,053	(60%)	33%
Missoula County - Unincorporated	35,769	(45%)	38,749	(40%)	8%
Rosebud County – Incorporated	2,178	(21%)	1,944	(21%)	-12%
Rosebud County – Unincorporated	8,327	(79%)	7,439	(79%)	-12%
Yellowstone County – Incorporated	87,462	(77%)	96,252	(74%)	10%
Yellowstone County – Unincorporated	25,957	(23%)	33,100	(26%)	28%
Park County – Incorporated	7186	(50%)	7,161	(46%)	-1%
Park County – Unincorporated	7329	(50%)	8,533	(54%)	16%
Sanders County – Incorporated	2,722	(31%)	2,978	(29%)	9%
Sanders County - Unincorporated	5,947	(69%)	7,249	(71%)	22%
Madison County – Incorporated	1,963	(33%)	2,029	(30%)	3%
Madison County – Unincorporated	4,026	(67%)	4,822	(70%)	20%
Carbon County – Incorporated	3,579	(44%)	4,066	(43%)	14%
Carbon County – Unincorporated	4,501	(56%)	5,486	(57%)	22%

*** Incorporated versus Unincorporated.**

Table 1 found in the Appendix provides population statistics for every county, incorporated city and town, and remaining unincorporated population within the state.

Some Observations on Annexation

In January, 2001 the American Planning Association in cooperation with the Montana Smart Growth Coalition issued a report entitled A Critical Analysis of Planning and Land Use Laws in Montana. Part of the report evaluated the effects of existing state statutes governing annexation of contiguous areas by Montana municipalities and identified options to the current statutory approaches. The report noted that several participants who cooperated in the preparation of the report commented that Montana's existing annexation statutes create a disincentive for municipalities to plan for urban services that would be contiguous to already urbanized areas. Montana's annexation statutes, in general, require municipalities to obtain landowner or voter approval of proposed annexations. Some argued that the effect of these provisions is to discourage municipalities from attempting annexation because of the political obstacles involved. The report states, "If the annexation is blocked by protesting property owners, then there is no good reason for the municipality to plan to extend services in a comprehensive fashion."

The report goes on to state that, "Further development at urban intensities is limited because, while existing lots may be less than one acre and have onsite systems, new lots must be at least one acre in order to use septic tanks under state DEQ rules. Thus urban type development that surrounds municipalities is never properly provided with urban services, and infill development in these areas cannot occur because water and/or sewer are not available."¹

¹A Critical Analysis of Planning and Land-Use Laws in Montana: A Report of the American Planning Association Research Department Prepared for the Montana Smart Growth Coalition, American Planning Association, Chicago, Illinois, Montana Smart Growth Coalition, Helena, Montana, - January, 2001.

Conclusion

According to the U.S. Census, Montana's population expanded 30% since 1970, rising to 902,195 persons by 2000. In 1970 according to the Census, 427,850 Montanans resided within an incorporated city or town, or 62% of the state total (694,409). At the same time 266,559 Montanans lived outside an incorporated city or town, 38% of the state total.

In 2000, 484,384 Montanans resided within an incorporated city or town or 54% of the state total; 417,811 Montanans lived outside an incorporated city or town, or 46% of the state total. Since 1990, significant growth has continued in incorporated municipalities within the faster growing counties; however, unincorporated areas have grown at even greater rates.

Population increases in the faster growing portions of the state will pose the greatest challenges for local governments to provide affordable housing and needed infrastructure. Montana county governments unquestionably are being thrust into new roles as providers of urban-type services in these areas. To the extent that growth continues in unincorporated areas, county governments will be challenged to respond to infrastructure demands in outlying areas, as well as demands for infrastructure immediately contiguous to incorporated municipalities, including the potential for continuing controversy surrounding proposed annexations.

Some western Montana communities may already be facing the potential for health-related issues due to septic system use in areas with overburdened water tables. Many eastern Montana communities face different challenges. Populations are stable or, in some cases, declining. In these areas, the greatest challenge may well be to adequately maintain the infrastructure that is already in place.

The provision of infrastructure is a significant cost and responsibility for Montana's local governments. The availability of infrastructure can influence where future homebuilders will decide to construct residences in this new decade. Furthermore, the extent to which infrastructure costs are borne by all the residents of a local jurisdiction (the taxpayers) or are assigned in whole or in part to developers and new homebuyers, may play a major role where growth actually occurs and where housing can be sold at an affordable cost to average working Montanans. It is hoped that the information provided in this report may prove to be useful to elected officials, planning board members, local government staffs, developers, realtors, surveyors, civil engineers, and all other interested members of the public as Montanans seek to respond to the challenges of building better communities within our state.

APPENDIX

MONTANA POPULATION REPORT BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU BY INCORPORATED CITY/TOWN AND REMAINDER OF COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	4/1/70	4/1/80	4/1/90	4/1/00	1970-00 % Change
Beaverhead County	8,187	8,186	8,424	9,202	12.40%
Dillon city	4,548	3,976	4,104	3,752	-17.50%
Lima town	351	272	265	242	-31.05%
Unincorporated Beaverhead County	3,288	3,938	4,055	5,208	58.39%
Big Horn County	10,057	11,096	11,337	12,671	25.99%
Hardin city	2,733	3,300	3,017	3,384	23.82%
Lodge Grass town	806	499	517	510	-36.72%
Unincorporated Big Horn County	6,518	7,297	7,803	8,777	34.66%
Blaine County	6,727	6,999	6,728	7,009	4.19%
Chinook city	1,813	1,660	1,515	1,386	-23.55%
Harlem city	1,094	1,023	882	848	-22.49%

**MONTANA POPULATION REPORT BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
BY INCORPORATED CITY/TOWN AND REMAINDER OF COUNTY**

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	4/1/70	4/1/80	4/1/90	4/1/00	1970-00 % Change
Unincorporated Blaine County	3,820	4,316	4,331	4,775	25.00%
Broadwater County	2,526	3,267	3,318	4,385	73.59%
Townsend city	1,371	1,587	1,603	1,867	36.18%
Unincorporated Broadwater County	1,155	1,680	1,715	2,518	118.01%
Carbon County	7,080	8,099	8,080	9,552	34.92%
Bearcreek town	31	61	37	83	167.74%
Bridger town	717	724	692	745	3.91%
Fromberg town	364	469	372	486	33.52%
Joliet town	412	580	554	575	39.56%
Red Lodge city	1,844	1,896	1,979	2,177	18.06%
Unincorporated Carbon County	3,712	4,369	4,446	5,486	47.79%
Carter County	1,956	1,799	1,503	1,360	-30.47%
Ekalaka town	663	620	439	410	-38.16%
Unincorporated Carter County	1,293	1,179	1,064	950	-26.53%
Cascade County	81,804	80,696	77,691	80,357	-1.77%
Belt city	656	825	544	633	-3.51%
Cascade town	714	773	608	819	14.71%
Great Falls city	60,091	56,884	55,376	56,690	-5.66%
Neihart town	109	91	53	91	-16.51%
Unincorporated Cascade County	20,234	22,123	21,110	22,124	9.34%
Chouteau County	6,473	6,092	5,452	5,970	-7.77%
Big Sandy town	827	835	744	703	-14.99%
Fort Benton city	1,863	1,693	1,660	1,594	-14.44%
Geraldine town	370	305	299	284	-23.24%
Unincorporated Chouteau County	3,413	3,259	2,749	3,389	-0.70%
Custer County	12,174	13,109	11,697	11,696	-3.93%
Ismay town	40	31	19	26	-35.00%
Miles City city	9,023	9,602	8,621	8,487	-5.94%
Unincorporated Custer County	3,111	3,476	3,057	3,183	2.31%
Daniels County	3,083	2,835	2,266	2,017	-34.58%
Flaxville town	185	142	88	87	-52.97%
Scobey city	1,486	1,382	1,254	1,082	-27.19%
Unincorporated Daniels County	1,412	1,311	924	848	-39.94%
Dawson County	11,269	11,805	9,505	9,059	-19.61%
Glendive city	6,305	5,978	4,822	4,729	-25.00%
Richey town	389	417	259	189	-51.41%
Unincorporated Dawson County	4,575	5,410	4,424	4,141	-9.49%
Deer Lodge County	15,652	12,518	10,356	9,417	-39.84%
Anaconda-Deer Lodge	9,771	12,518	10,356	9,417	-3.62%
Unincorporated Deer Lodge County	0	0	0	0	.
Fallon County	4,050	3,763	3,103	2,837	-29.95%
Baker city	2,584	2,354	1,824	1,695	-34.40%
Plevna town	189	191	140	138	-26.98%
Unincorporated Fallon County	1,277	1,218	1,139	1,004	-21.38%
Fergus County	12,611	13,076	12,083	11,893	-5.69%
Denton town	398	356	350	301	-24.37%
Grass Range town	181	139	155	149	-17.68%

**MONTANA POPULATION REPORT BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
BY INCORPORATED CITY/TOWN AND REMAINDER OF COUNTY**

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	4/1/70	4/1/80	4/1/90	4/1/00	1970-00 % Change
Lewistown city	6,437	7,104	6,009	5,813	-9.69%
Moore town	219	229	209	186	-15.07%
Winifred town	190	155	150	156	-17.89%
Unincorporated Fergus County	5,186	5,093	5,210	5,288	1.97%
Flathead County	39,460	51,966	59,218	74,471	88.73%
Columbia Falls city	2,652	3,112	2,894	3,645	37.44%
Kalispell city	10,526	10,689	12,605	14,223	35.12%
Whitefish city	3,349	3,703	4,621	5,032	50.25%
Unincorporated Flathead County	22,933	34,462	39,098	51,571	124.88%
Gallatin County	32,531	42,891	50,484	67,831	108.51%
Belgrade city	1,307	2,336	3,374	5,728	338.26%
Bozeman city	18,670	21,645	22,712	27,509	47.34%
Manhattan town	816	988	1,059	1,396	71.08%
Three Forks city	1,188	1,247	1,162	1,728	45.45%
West Yellowstone town	756	735	905	1,177	55.69%
Unincorporated Gallatin County	9,794	15,940	21,272	30,293	209.31%
Garfield County	1,796	1,656	1,589	1,279	-28.79%
Jordan town	529	485	494	364	-31.19%
Unincorporated Garfield County	1,267	1,171	1,095	915	-27.78%
Glacier County	10,783	10,628	12,121	13,247	22.85%
Browning town	1,700	1,226	1,156	1,065	-37.35%
Cut Bank city	4,004	3,688	3,372	3,105	-22.45%
Unincorporated Glacier County	5,079	5,714	7,593	9,077	78.72%
Golden Valley County	931	1,026	912	1,042	11.92%
Lavina town	169	164	151	209	23.67%
Ryegate town	261	273	259	268	2.68%
Unincorporated Golden Valley County	501	589	502	565	12.77%
Granite County	2,737	2,700	2,548	2,830	3.40%
Drummond town	494	414	261	318	-35.63%
Philipsburg town	1,128	1,138	924	914	-18.97%
Unincorporated Granite County	1,115	1,148	1,363	1,598	43.32%
Hill County	17,358	17,985	17,654	16,673	-3.95%
Havre city	10,558	10,891	10,811	9,621	-8.87%
Hingham town	262	186	155	157	-40.08%
Unincorporated Hill County	6,538	6,908	6,688	6,895	5.46%
Jefferson County	5,238	7,029	7,939	10,049	91.85%
Boulder town	1,342	1,441	1,307	1,300	-3.13%
Whitehall town	1,035	1,030	1,066	1,044	0.87%
Unincorporated Jefferson County	2,861	4,558	5,566	7,705	169.31%
Judith Basin County	2,667	2,646	2,282	2,329	-12.67%
Hobson city	192	261	226	244	27.08%
Stanford town	505	595	529	454	-10.10%
Unincorporated Judith Basin County	1,970	1,790	1,527	1,631	-17.21%
Lake County	14,445	19,056	21,041	26,507	83.50%
Polson city	2,464	2,798	3,562	4,041	64.00%
Ronan city	1,347	1,530	1,565	1,812	34.52%
St. Ignatius town	925	877	761	788	-14.81%

**MONTANA POPULATION REPORT BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
BY INCORPORATED CITY/TOWN AND REMAINDER OF COUNTY**

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	4/1/70	4/1/80	4/1/90	4/1/00	1970-00 % Change
Unincorporated Lake County	9,709	13,851	15,153	19,866	104.61%
Lewis and Clark County	33,281	43,039	47,495	55,716	67.41%
East Helena town	1,651	1,647	1,498	1,642	-0.55%
Helena city	22,730	23,938	25,070	25,780	13.42%
Unincorporated Lewis and Clark County	8,900	17,454	20,927	28,294	217.91%
Liberty County	2,359	2,329	2,295	2,158	-8.52%
Chester town	936	963	944	871	-6.94%
Unincorporated Liberty County	1,423	1,366	1,351	1,287	-9.56%
Lincoln County	18,063	17,752	17,481	18,837	4.29%
Eureka town	1,195	1,119	1,053	1,017	-14.90%
Libby city	3,286	2,748	2,770	2,626	-20.09%
Rexford town	243	130	132	151	-37.86%
Troy city	1,046	1,088	1,045	957	-8.51%
Unincorporated Lincoln County	12,293	12,667	12,481	14,086	14.59%
McCone County	2,875	2,702	2,276	1,977	-31.23%
Circle town	964	931	777	644	-33.20%
Unincorporated McCone County	1,911	1,771	1,499	1,333	-30.25%
Madison County	5,014	5,448	5,989	6,851	36.64%
Ennis town	501	660	785	840	67.66%
Sheridan town	636	646	662	659	3.62%
Twin Bridges town	613	437	374	400	-34.75%
Virginia City town	149	192	142	130	-12.75%
Unincorporated Madison County	3,115	3,513	4,026	4,822	54.80%
Meagher County	2,122	2,154	1,819	1,932	-8.95%
White Sulphur Springs city	1,200	1,302	970	984	-18.00%
Unincorporated Meagher County	922	852	849	948	2.82%
Mineral County	2,958	3,675	3,315	3,884	31.30%
Alberton town	363	368	354	374	3.03%
Superior town	993	1,054	900	893	-10.07%
Unincorporated Mineral County	1,602	2,253	2,061	2,617	63.36%
Missoula County	58,263	76,016	78,687	95,802	64.43%
Missoula city	29,497	33,351	48,430	57,053	93.42%
Unincorporated Missoula County	28,766	42,665	30,257	38,749	34.70%
Musselshell County	3,734	4,428	4,106	4,497	20.43%
Melstone town	227	238	109	136	-40.09%
Roundup city	2,116	2,119	1,888	1,931	-8.74%
Unincorporated Musselshell County	1,391	2,071	2,109	2,430	74.69%
Park County	11,235	12,909	14,515	15,694	39.68%
Clyde Park town	244	283	282	310	27.05%
Livingston city	6,883	6,994	6,904	6,851	-0.46%
Unincorporated Park County	4,108	5,632	7,329	8,533	107.70%
Petroleum County	675	655	519	493	-26.96%
Winnett town	271	207	188	185	-31.73%
Unincorporated Petroleum County	404	448	331	308	-23.76%
Phillips County	5,386	5,367	5,163	4,601	-14.57%
Dodson town	196	158	137	122	-37.76%
Malta city	2,195	2,367	2,353	2,120	-3.42%

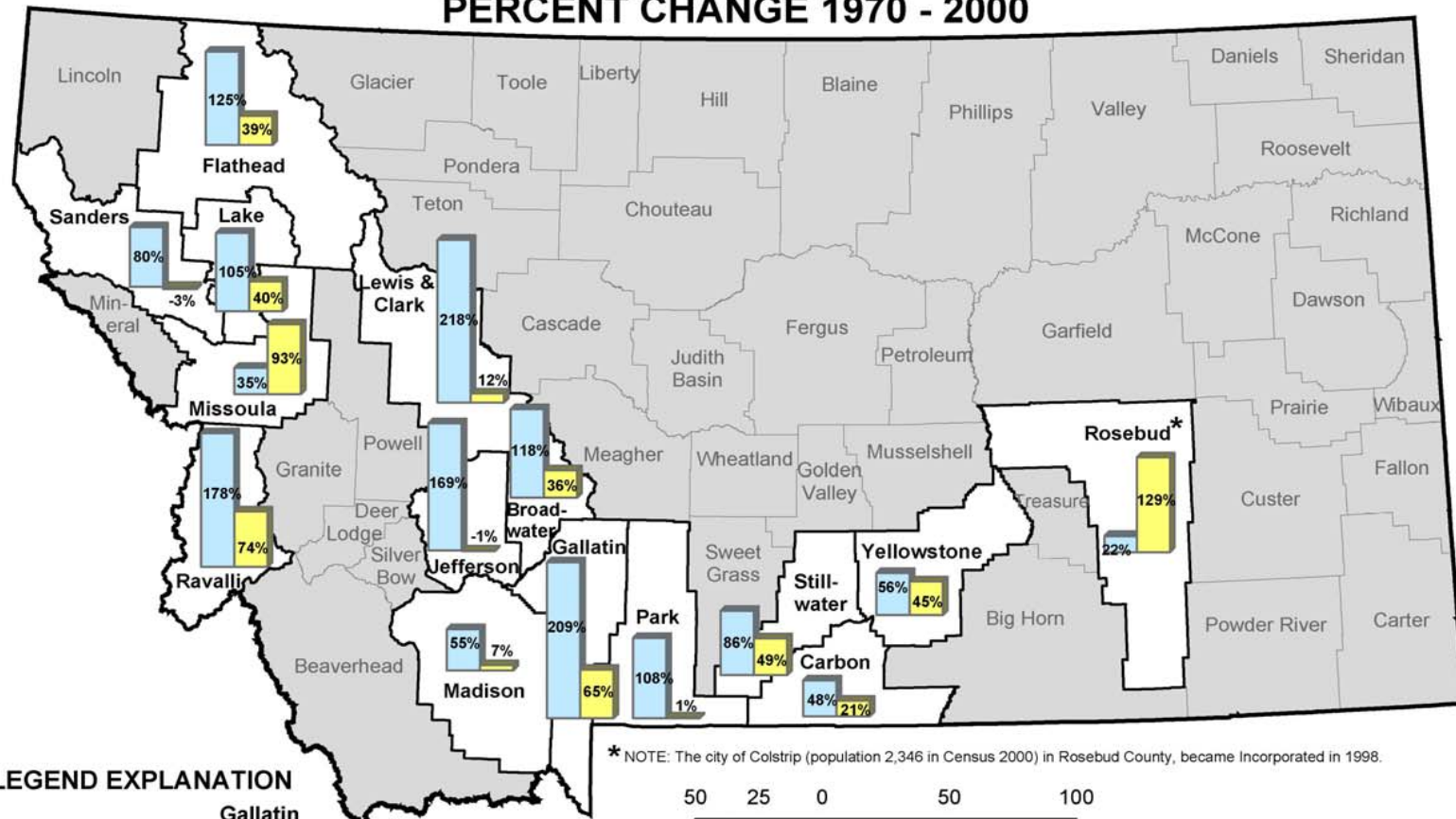
**MONTANA POPULATION REPORT BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
BY INCORPORATED CITY/TOWN AND REMAINDER OF COUNTY**

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	4/1/70	4/1/80	4/1/90	4/1/00	1970-00 % Change
Saco town	356	252	263	224	-37.08%
Unincorporated Phillips County	2,639	2,590	2,410	2,135	-19.10%
Pondera County	6,611	6,731	6,433	6,424	-2.83%
Conrad city	2,770	3,074	2,902	2,753	-0.61%
Valier town	651	640	524	498	-23.50%
Unincorporated Pondera County	3,190	3,017	3,007	3,173	-0.53%
Powder River County	2,862	2,520	2,090	1,858	-35.08%
Broadus town	799	712	583	451	-43.55%
Unincorporated Powder River County	2,063	1,808	1,507	1,407	-31.80%
Powell County	6,660	6,958	6,620	7,180	7.81%
Deer Lodge city	4,306	4,023	3,362	3,421	-20.55%
Unincorporated Powell County	2,354	2,935	3,258	3,759	59.69%
Prairie County	1,752	1,836	1,383	1,199	-31.56%
Terry town	870	929	659	611	-29.77%
Unincorporated Prairie County	882	907	724	588	-33.33%
Ravalli County	14,409	22,493	25,010	36,070	150.33%
Darby town	538	581	708	710	31.97%
Hamilton city	2,499	2,661	2,901	3,705	48.26%
Pinesdale town	0	0	668	742	.
Stevensville town	829	1,207	1,284	1,553	87.33%
Unincorporated Ravalli County	10,543	18,044	19,449	29,360	178.48%
Richland County	9,837	12,243	10,716	9,667	-1.73%
Fairview town	956	1,366	861	709	-25.84%
Sidney city	4,543	5,726	5,216	4,774	5.08%
Unincorporated Richland County	4,338	5,151	4,639	4,184	-3.55%
Roosevelt County	10,365	10,467	10,999	10,620	2.46%
Bainville town	217	245	165	153	-29.49%
Brockton town	401	374	365	245	-38.90%
Culbertson town	821	887	803	716	-12.79%
Froid town	330	323	195	195	-40.91%
Poplar city	1,389	995	873	911	-34.41%
Wolf Point city	3,095	3,074	2,937	2,663	-13.96%
Unincorporated Roosevelt County	4,112	4,569	5,661	5,737	39.52%
Rosebud County	6,032	9,899	10,505	9,383	55.55%
Forsyth city	1,873	2,553	2,178	1,944	3.79%
Unincorporated Rosebud County	4,159	7,346	8,327	7,439	78.87%
Sanders County	7,093	8,675	8,669	10,227	44.18%
Hot Springs town	664	601	436	531	-20.03%
Plains town	1,046	1,116	1,000	1,126	7.65%
Thompson Falls city	1,356	1,478	1,355	1,321	-2.58%
Unincorporated Sanders County	4,027	5,480	5,878	7,249	80.01%
Sheridan County	5,779	5,414	4,732	4,105	-28.97%
Medicine Lake town	393	408	362	269	-31.55%
Outlook town	153	122	109	82	-46.41%
Plentywood city	2,381	2,476	2,146	2,061	-13.44%
Westby town	287	291	253	172	-40.07%
Unincorporated Sheridan County	2,565	2,117	1,862	1,521	-40.70%

**MONTANA POPULATION REPORT BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
BY INCORPORATED CITY/TOWN AND REMAINDER OF COUNTY**

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	4/1/70	4/1/80	4/1/90	4/1/00	1970-00 % Change
Silver Bow County	41,981	38,092	33,941	34,606	-17.57%
Butte-Silver Bow (remainder)	23,368	37,205	33,252	33,892	45.04%
Walkerville town	1,097	887	689	714	-34.91%
Unincorporated Silver Bow County	0	0	0	0	.
Stillwater County	4,632	5,598	6,536	8,195	76.92%
Columbus town	1,173	1,439	1,594	1,748	49.02%
Unincorporated Stillwater County	3,459	4,159	4,942	6,447	86.38%
Sweet Grass County	2,980	3,216	3,154	3,609	21.11%
Big Timber city	1,592	1,690	1,573	1,650	3.64%
Unincorporated Sweet Grass County	1,388	1,526	1,581	1,959	41.14%
Teton County	6,116	6,491	6,271	6,445	5.38%
Choteau city	1,586	1,798	1,788	1,781	12.30%
Dutton town	415	359	392	389	-6.27%
Fairfield town	638	650	656	659	3.29%
Unincorporated Teton County	3,477	3,684	3,435	3,616	4.00%
Toole County	5,839	5,559	5,046	5,267	-9.80%
Kevin town	250	208	181	178	-28.80%
Shelby city	3,111	3,142	2,795	3,216	3.38%
Sunburst town	604	476	437	415	-31.29%
Unincorporated Toole County	1,874	1,733	1,633	1,458	-22.20%
Treasure County	1,069	981	874	861	-19.46%
Hysham town	373	449	371	330	-11.53%
Unincorporated Treasure County	696	532	503	531	-23.71%
Valley County	11,471	10,250	8,239	7,675	-33.09%
Fort Peck town	0	0	226	240	.
Glasgow city	4,700	4,455	3,784	3,253	-30.79%
Nashua town	513	495	379	325	-36.65%
Opheim town	306	210	145	111	-63.73%
Unincorporated Valley County	5,952	5,090	3,705	3,746	-37.06%
Wheatland County	2,529	2,359	2,246	2,259	-10.68%
Harlowton city	1,375	1,181	1,077	1,062	-22.76%
Judith Gap city	160	213	133	164	2.50%
Unincorporated Wheatland County	1,215	968	1,036	1,033	-14.98%
Wibaux County	1,465	1,476	1,191	1,068	-27.10%
Wibaux town	644	782	628	567	-11.96%
Unincorporated Wibaux County	821	694	563	501	-38.98%
Yellowstone County	87,367	108,035	113,419	129,352	48.06%
Billings city	61,581	66,842	81,469	89,847	45.90%
Broadview town	123	120	128	150	21.95%
Laurel city	4,454	5,498	5,865	6,255	40.44%
Unincorporated Yellowstone County	21,209	35,575	25,957	33,100	56.07%
TOTAL MONTANA	694,409	786,690	799,065	902,195	29.92%

MONTANA COUNTIES WITH HIGH POPULATION GROWTH INCORPORATED VERSUS UNINCORPORATED AREAS PERCENT CHANGE 1970 - 2000



LEGEND EXPLANATION

Gallatin

The Percent of Change in the Unincorporated Population from 1970 - 2000 is shown in the left-hand column.

In this example, the number of people living in Unincorporated areas of the county grew by 209% in that 30 year window.

The Percent of Change in the Incorporated Population from 1970 - 2000 is shown in the right-hand column.

In this example, the number of people living in Incorporated areas of the county grew by 65% in that 30 year window.

* NOTE: The city of Colstrip (population 2,346 in Census 2000) in Rosebud County, became Incorporated in 1998.

50 25 0 50 100

Scale of Miles



Created by:
Census & Economic Information Center
Montana Department of Commerce
301 S. Park Ave, Helena MT 59620-0505
406-841-2740 ceic@mt.gov
<http://ceic.mt.gov>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 and 2000 Decennial Censuses of Population, General Population Characteristics and Incorporated Cities/Towns.

January 2005 - IncVsUninc1970-2000.mxd

APPENDIX B

GROWTH POLICY STATUTE (76-1-601, MCA)

TITLE 76. LAND RESOURCES AND USE

CHAPTER 1. PLANNING BOARDS

Part 6. Growth Policy

[76-1-601. Growth policy -- contents.](#)

[76-1-602. Public hearing on proposed growth policy.](#)

[76-1-603. Adoption of growth policy by planning board.](#)

[76-1-604. Adoption, revision, or rejection of growth policy.](#)

[76-1-605. Use of adopted growth policy.](#)

[76-1-606. Effect of growth policy on subdivision regulations.](#)

76-1-601. Growth policy -- contents. (1) A growth policy may cover all or part of the jurisdictional area.

(2) A growth policy must include the elements listed in subsection (3) by October 1, 2006. The extent to which a growth policy addresses the elements of a growth policy that are listed in subsection (3) is at the full discretion of the governing body.

(3) A growth policy must include:

(a) community goals and objectives;

(b) maps and text describing an inventory of the existing characteristics and features of the jurisdictional area, including:

(i) land uses;

(ii) population;

(iii) housing needs;

(iv) economic conditions;

(v) local services;

(vi) public facilities;

(vii) natural resources; and

(viii) other characteristics and features proposed by the planning board and adopted by the governing bodies;

- (c) projected trends for the life of the growth policy for each of the following elements:
 - (i) land use;
 - (ii) population;
 - (iii) housing needs;
 - (iv) economic conditions;
 - (v) local services;
 - (vi) natural resources; and
 - (vii) other elements proposed by the planning board and adopted by the governing bodies;
 - (d) a description of policies, regulations, and other measures to be implemented in order to achieve the goals and objectives established pursuant to subsection (3)(a);
 - (e) a strategy for development, maintenance, and replacement of public infrastructure, including drinking water systems, wastewater treatment facilities, sewer systems, solid waste facilities, fire protection facilities, roads, and bridges;
 - (f) an implementation strategy that includes:
 - (i) a timetable for implementing the growth policy;
 - (ii) a list of conditions that will lead to a revision of the growth policy; and
 - (iii) a timetable for reviewing the growth policy at least once every 5 years and revising the policy if necessary;
 - (g) a statement of how the governing bodies will coordinate and cooperate with other jurisdictions that explains:
 - (i) if a governing body is a city or town, how the governing body will coordinate and cooperate with the county in which the city or town is located on matters related to the growth policy;
 - (ii) if a governing body is a county, how the governing body will coordinate and cooperate with cities and towns located within the county's boundaries on matters related to the growth policy;
 - (h) a statement explaining how the governing bodies will:
 - (i) define the criteria in [76-3-608\(3\)\(a\)](#); and
 - (ii) evaluate and make decisions regarding proposed subdivisions with respect to the criteria in [76-3-608\(3\)\(a\)](#); and
 - (i) a statement explaining how public hearings regarding proposed subdivisions will be conducted.
- (4) A growth policy may:

(a) include one or more neighborhood plans. A neighborhood plan must be consistent with the growth policy.

(b) establish minimum criteria defining the jurisdictional area for a neighborhood plan;

(c) address the criteria in [76-3-608\(3\)\(a\)](#);

(d) evaluate the effect of subdivision on the criteria in [76-3-608\(3\)\(a\)](#);

(e) describe zoning regulations that will be implemented to address the criteria in [76-3-608\(3\)\(a\)](#); and

(f) identify geographic areas where the governing body intends to authorize an exemption from review of the criteria in [76-3-608\(3\)\(a\)](#) for proposed subdivisions pursuant to [76-3-608](#).

(5) The planning board may propose and the governing bodies may adopt additional elements of a growth policy in order to fulfill the purpose of this chapter.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 31, Ch. 246, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 247, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1973; Sec. 11-3831, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 3, Ch. 246, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 247, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 349, L. 1973; Sec. 11-3803, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3803(part), 11-3831; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 582, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 599, L. 2003.

76-1-602. Public hearing on proposed growth policy. (1) Prior to the submission of the proposed growth policy to the governing bodies, the board shall give notice and hold a public hearing on the growth policy.

(2) At least 10 days prior to the date set for hearing, the board shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdictional area a notice of the time and place of the hearing.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 246, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 247, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3833; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 582, L. 1999.

76-1-603. Adoption of growth policy by planning board. After consideration of the recommendations and suggestions elicited at the public hearing, the planning board shall by resolution:

(1) recommend the proposed growth policy and any proposed ordinances and resolutions for its implementation to the governing bodies of the governmental units represented on the planning board;

(2) recommend that a growth policy not be adopted; or

(3) recommend that the governing body take some other action related to preparation of a growth policy.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 246, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 247, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3834; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 582, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 599, L. 2003.

76-1-604. Adoption, revision, or rejection of growth policy. (1) The governing body shall adopt a resolution of intention to adopt, adopt with revisions, or reject the proposed growth policy.

(2) If the governing body adopts a resolution of intention to adopt a growth policy, the governing body may submit to the qualified electors of the area covered by the growth policy proposed by the governing body at the next primary or general election or at a special election the referendum question of whether or not the growth policy should be adopted. A special election must be held in conjunction with a regular or primary election.

(3) A governing body may:

(a) revise an adopted growth policy following the procedures in this chapter for adoption of a proposed growth policy; or

(b) repeal a growth policy by resolution.

(4) The qualified electors of the area covered by the growth policy may by initiative or referendum adopt, revise, or repeal a growth policy under this section. A petition for initiative or referendum must contain the signatures of 15% of the qualified electors of the area covered by the growth policy.

(5) A master plan adopted pursuant to this chapter before October 1, 1999, may be repealed following the procedures in this section for repeal of a growth policy.

(6) Until October 1, 2006, a master plan that was adopted pursuant to this chapter before October 1, 1999, may be revised following the procedures in this chapter for revision of a growth policy.

(7) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of Title 7, chapter 5, part 1, apply to an initiative or referendum under this section.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 246, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 247, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3840(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 541, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 387, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 582, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 2003; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 599, L. 2003.

76-1-605. Use of adopted growth policy. (1) Subject to subsection (2), after adoption of a growth policy, the governing body within the area covered by the growth policy pursuant to

[76-1-601](#) must be guided by and give consideration to the general policy and pattern of development set out in the growth policy in the:

(a) authorization, construction, alteration, or abandonment of public ways, public places, public structures, or public utilities;

(b) authorization, acceptance, or construction of water mains, sewers, connections, facilities, or utilities; and

(c) adoption of zoning ordinances or resolutions.

(2) (a) A growth policy is not a regulatory document and does not confer any authority to regulate that is not otherwise specifically authorized by law or regulations adopted pursuant to the law.

(b) A governing body may not withhold, deny, or impose conditions on any land use approval or other authority to act based solely on compliance with a growth policy adopted pursuant to this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 246, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 247, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3840(part); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 582, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 527, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 599, L. 2003.

76-1-606. Effect of growth policy on subdivision regulations. When a growth policy has been approved, the subdivision regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 3 of this title must be made in accordance with the growth policy.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 246, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 271, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 247, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 273, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 11-3842; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 582, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 527, L. 2001.

APPENDIX C

POSSIBLE DEFINITIONS FOR TERMS USED IN 76-3-608(3)(A), MCA

- **Agriculture:** Montana Code Annotated contains definitions for the words "agriculture" and "agricultural" as follows:
 - **41-2-103. MCA. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply: (1) "Agriculture" means: (a) all aspects of farming, including the cultivation and tillage of the soil; (b)(i) dairying; and (ii) the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities, including commodities defined as agricultural commodities in the federal Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U.S.C. 1141j(g)); (c) the raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry; and (d) any practices, including forestry or lumbering operations, performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with farming operations, including preparation for market or delivery to storage, to market, or to carriers for transportation to market.
 - **81-8-701. MCA. Definitions.** Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply: (1) "Agricultural and food product" includes a horticultural, viticultural, dairy, livestock, poultry, bee, other farm or garden product, fish or fishery product, and other foods.
- **Agricultural Water User Facilities:** Those facilities that provide water for agricultural land as defined in 15-7-202, MCA, or that provide water for the production of agricultural products as defined in 15-1-101, MCA including, but not limited to, ditches, pipes, and head gates.
- **Local Services:** Any and all services or facilities that local government entities are authorized to provide.
- **Natural Environment:** The physical conditions that exist within a given area, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.
- **Wildlife:** Living things that are neither human nor domesticated.
- **Wildlife Habitat:** Place or type of site where wildlife naturally lives and grows.
- **Public Health and Safety:** A condition of optimal well-being, free from danger, risk, or injury for a community at large, or for all people, not merely for the welfare of a specific individual or a small class of persons.

APPENDIX D

INTERNET SITES THAT MAY BE USEFUL

GENERAL

American FactFinder; http://www.factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en

American Planning Association; <http://www.planning.org/>

Environmental Design Library; University of California at Berkeley, a directory of Internet Planning Resources, and a source for a variety of planning and community indices, books, and organizations; <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/ENVI/cityweb.html>

Land Use Clinic; University of Montana School of Law; Professor John Horwich, Director
http://www.umt.edu/law/clinics/land_use.htm; 406-243-2366; john.horwich@umontana.edu

Mapquest; <http://www.mapquest.com/>

Montana Association of Counties (MACo); <http://maco.cog.mt.us/>

Montana Association of Planners; <http://www.montanaplanners.org/>

Montana League of Cities and Towns; <http://www.mlct.org/>

Montana Local Government GIS Coalition; <http://suol.giac.montana.edu/mlggc.html>

Montana Smart Growth Coalition; <http://www.mtsmartgrowth.org/>

Online Planner Forum; <http://www.plannersweb.com/>

Smart Growth America; <http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/openspace.html>

Sustainable Communities Network; <http://www.sustainable.org>

Urban Land Institute; <http://www.uli.org//AM/Template.cfm?Section=Home>

Western Planner; Western Planning Resources, Inc. (WPR); <http://www.westernplanner.org/>

STATE CONTACTS

Coal Board Impact Grants – MT Dept. of Commerce; http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_CB.asp

Community Development Block Grant Program – MT Dept. of Commerce;
http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_CDBG.asp

Intercap Program – State Board of Investments;
http://www.investmentmt.com/BOLprograms_INTERCAP.htm

Local Government Center – Montana State University; <http://www.montana.edu/wwwlgc/>

Montana State Library, Montana Natural Resource Information System (NRIS); <http://nris.mt.gov/>

Montana Water Center – MSU Bozeman; <http://water.montana.edu/>

Public Water Supply Section – MT Dept. of Environmental Quality;
<http://deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/pws/index.asp>

Renewable Resource Grant and Loan Program, Conservation and Resource Development Division – MT Department of Natural Resources and Conservation; <http://dnrc.mt.gov/cardd/>

Montana Finance Information Center; <http://mtfinanceonline.com/pubinfra.html>

Montana Cadastral Mapping Project; <http://gis.doa.mt.gov>

State Revolving Fund – MT Dept. of Environmental Quality; <http://deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/srf/index.asp>

Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System (TIGER) covers all of the U.S. with basic GIS data, such as roads, rivers, political boundaries, census data, streets, and addresses; <http://www.census.gov/rtp/pub/geo/www/tiger>

Treasure State Endowment Program – MT Dept. of Commerce;
http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_TSEP.asp

W2ASACT - Water, Wastewater, and Solid Waste Action Coordinating Team;
<http://dnrc.mt.gov/cardd/ResDevBureau/wasact/default.asp>

FEDERAL CONTACTS

Community Builders Fellowship – Dept. of Housing and Urban Development;
<http://www.hud.gov/local/hel/helcb.html>

Dept. of Housing and Urban Development-Helena Office (local information);
<http://www.hud.gov/local/hel/localhud.html>

Economic Development Administration – Dept. of Commerce;
<http://www.doc.gov/eda/html/sitemap.htm>

Environmental Protection Agency – Dynamic Chloropleth Mapping;
<http://www.turboperl.com/dcmaphs.html>

EPA Water Funding; <http://www.epa.gov/ow/funding.html>

EPA Region 8; <http://www.epa.gov/region8/>

EPA Drinking Water; <http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/>

Rural Development – Dept of Agriculture; <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/mt/index.htm>

PRIVATE OR NON-PROFIT CONTACTS

Midwest Assistance Program; <http://www.map-inc.org/Index.htm>

Montana Association of Counties; <http://www.mt.gov/maco/MACoHOME.htm>

Montana League of Cities and Towns; <http://www.mlct.org/>

Montana Rural Development Partners; <http://www.mtrdp.org/>

Montana Rural Water Systems; <http://www.mrws.org/>

APPENDIX E

GROWTH POLICY CHECKLIST

At a minimum, the following elements must be included in a growth policy:

- ____ 1. **Goals and Objectives**: The growth policy must state the community's long-term goals and the objectives to be met in the pursuit of those goals.
- ____ 2. **Maps and Text**: These must describe an inventory of the existing characteristics and features of the jurisdictional area. The following topics must be addressed:
 - ____ A. Land uses
 - ____ B. Population
 - ____ C. Housing needs
 - ____ D. Economic conditions
 - ____ E. Local services
 - ____ F. Public facilities
 - ____ G. Natural resources
 - ____ H. Other unique characteristics and features proposed by the planning board and adopted by the governing bodies (*such as a historic overview of the community or area*)

(Note: Typically, the presentation of characteristics and features, and the projection of trends, are combined and dealt with topic-by-topic, rather than addressed in separate sections of the growth policy.)

- ____ 3. **Projected Trends**: The growth policy must identify trends for the following topics. Trends must be projected through the life of the growth policy.
 - ____ A. Land use
 - ____ B. Population
 - ____ C. Housing needs
 - ____ D. Economic conditions
 - ____ E. Local services
 - ____ F. Natural resources
 - ____ G. Other elements proposed by the planning board and adopted by the governing bodies
- ____ 4. **Implementation tools**: The growth policy must include a description of the policies, regulations, and other measures to be implemented in order to achieve the identified goals

and objectives.

- ____ 5. **Public infrastructure strategy:** The growth policy must include a strategy for the development, maintenance, and replacement of the jurisdiction's public infrastructure, including the following (as appropriate):
- ____ A. Drinking water systems
 - ____ B. Wastewater treatment facilities
 - ____ C. Sewer systems
 - ____ D. Solid waste facilities
 - ____ E. Fire and police protection facilities
 - ____ F. Roads
 - ____ G. Bridges
- ____ 6. **Implementation strategy:** The growth policy must include the following:
- ____ A. A timetable for implementing the growth policy
 - ____ B. A list of conditions that will lead to a revision of the growth policy
 - ____ C. A timetable for reviewing the growth policy at least once every 5 years and revising the policy if necessary
- ____ 7. **Coordination statement:** The growth policy must include a statement explaining how the governing bodies will coordinate and cooperate with each other.
- ____ 8. **Subdivision review criteria:** The growth policy must include a statement explaining how governing bodies will define the criteria in 76-3-608(3)(a), MCA, which address a proposed subdivision's effect on:
- ____ A. Agriculture
 - ____ B. Agricultural water user facilities
 - ____ C. Local services
 - ____ D. Natural environment
 - ____ E. Wildlife and wildlife habitat
 - ____ F. Public health and safety

The growth policy must also include a statement explaining how governing bodies will evaluate and make decisions regarding proposed subdivisions with respect to the criteria listed above.

- ____ 9. **Public hearing statement:** The growth policy must include a statement explaining how public hearings regarding proposed subdivisions will be conducted.